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VOLUME EIGHT JULY, 1913 NUMBER THREE

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

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The

American Red Cross Magazine

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned, edited, published and controlled by the American Red Cross---the official volunteer aid Society of the United States, chartered by the Congress of the United States "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities."

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP.—Any citizen of the United States is eligible for enrollment as a member of the Red Cross There are three classes of membership: life membership, sustaining membership, and annual membership. The dues for life membership are $100, for sustaining membership $10, payable annually, and for annual membership $1, payable annually. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to the Secretary of a local Chapter. The above dues include fifty cents subscription to the American Red Cross Magazine—subscription without membership fifty cents a year.. Single copies fifteen cents.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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FORM OF BEQUEST

A will in the form following may be used to bequeath money for the purposes of the Red Cross. It would be well to have the same signed by THREE WITNESSES in the presence of the testator and of each other.

All legacies, not otherwise specified, are applied to the Endowment Fund.

I, A. B., of _____ (testator's domicil), hereby make and publish the following as my last will and testament:

I give and bequeath to the American National Red Red Cross, a corporation in the District of Columbia, created by Act of Congress of the United States of America, its successors and assigns, the sum of _____ Dollars.

(A. B.) _____

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names at his request as witnesses thereto, in the presence of the said testator and of each other.

_____

_____

_____

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THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON
April 19, 1913

MY DEAR GENERAL DAVIS: I have your letter of April 13th, and have much pleasure in accepting the office of President of the American Red Cross. I warmly appreciate the action of the Central Committee. Sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson

GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Chairman of the Central Committee
American National Red Cross
Washington, D. C.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME EIGHT JULY, 1913 NUMBER THREE

Opinion and Comment

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT'S RESIGNATION

Elsewhere will be found in the letter from the Chairman of the Central Committee to the Honorable William Howard Taft accepting his resignation as President of the American Red Cross a brief expression of appreciation of his services to the Society, but only those who endured the strain of the early days of re-organization, who bore the burden of the many complex problems of development, who battled against discouragement and disappointments, can comprehend what the constant interest, the helpful, tireless counsel and the sympathetic inspiration of Mr. Taft's eight years Presidency meant to the Red Cross. He built foundations that were true and strong like the man himself, not counting the structure raised upon them for the credit of the man, but for the service of his fellow man.

Our people and those in foreign lands who have benefited because of the American Red Cross owe to Mr. Taft a debt of gratitude for all that he so quietly, so modestly did to build up its present state of efficiency and to obtain its position in public confidence.

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTS AMERICAN RED CROSS PRESIDENCY

It is with great satisfaction that the Central Committee of the American Red Cross announces that upon the resignation of the Presidency of the Association by ex-President Taft, President Wilson consented to accept this important office. We may safely voice the sincere appreciation of all the officers and members of the Red Cross of this consent on the part of President Wilson, who is so burdened with many and great public duties, and we pledge our earnest and loyal support to our new President in all the work of the American Red Cross.

IMPERATIVE NEED OF CERTAIN INCOME

In a non-military country where there is no compulsive military service it is, and always will be, difficult to maintain a large membership to support the Red Cross, and yet without a definite and liberal fixed income the duties devolving upon the Society cannot be efficiently carried out. Besides the expenses involved in its administrative work, including the organization of medical corps, the nursing and rural nursing services, with instruction in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick, and its important bureau for first aid courses with physician instructors, there are constant and sudden demands upon its treasury.

If war threatened, funds on hand would be absolutely necessary to begin preparations. In case of serious disasters, before contributions can be received, funds are needed to move its personnel and for other urgent aid. In case of minor disasters, where the State Red Cross is able to provide the needed relief, small appropriations from the National Red Cross treasury for immediate use are of the greatest importance. Furthermore, other con-

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ditions not infrequently arise which necessitate a long drawn out demand upon relief funds without it being possible to foretell how much will be required or when. For example, ever since the beginning of the disturbed condition in Mexico the Red Cross has been called upon from time to time to provide food and shelter for American refugees, mainly women and children, transportation for some to the United States, and in a number of cases to care for the sick and wounded of our own countrymen. For this the Red Cross has expended over twenty-five thousand dollars, appropriating this amount in sums from one hundred to ten thousand dollars at a time. It is evident that every time such aid was required it would not be possible to issue an appeal; and, moreover, in each case the need was urgent, requiring immediate funds.

A limited Contingent Fund composed of the small balances of other relief funds has enabled the Red Cross to meet the various conditions above referred to. This fund is now greatly reduced. If this Contingent Fund is exhausted, as it may be at any time, the Red Cross will be seriously handicapped, and for this reason the need for the Endowment Fund of two million dollars becomes of immediate and vital importance.

LEGACIES AND RED CROSS ENDOWMENT

In reading the publications of foreign Red Cross Societies one is struck by constant mention of legacies varying from a few hundred to many thousands of dollars that are left to these societies. Men and women all over the United States are considering to-day to what associations to bequeath legacies that may be administered through future years in the best and broadest way for the benefit of mankind.

Many an association which at present is under the management of wise directors may in a few years fall into incompetent hands, and, moreover, what is a need to-day may to-morrow be permanently supplied. Not infrequently courts are called upon to decide regarding the legal administration of the income of funds bequeathed for purposes which no longer exist. For these reasons—and not taking into consideration institutions connected with religious faiths—men and women have realized that outside the great field of learning there is little that promises a permanently useful expenditure of endowment incomes, and have, therefore, bequeathed so liberally to colleges and institutions.

But as long as war and disasters occur, as long as accidents and disease prevail, the American Red Cross will continue to carry on its great service for suffering humanity. With the President of the United States as its active President, with five of the important government departments represented on its Central Committee, with its self-perpetuating board of sixty-five incorporators, composed of prominent philanthropic men and women, with the War Department's audit of all its accounts, with strict Federal laws to safeguard its funds and with a field of usefulness as vast as the world itself, the Red Cross is an association to which men and women may safely and wisely bequeath such portion of their wealth as they desire to give for the benefit of suffering humanity.

It is a recognition of the fact that only by maintaining a permanent and experienced organization can the humane and patriotic work of the Red Cross be efficiently accomplished that has inspired the generous legacies to other national societies. The Japanese Red Cross has over $10,000,000 in its permanent funds. The American Red Cross has so far only between eight and nine hundred thousand. It should have an endowment of at least two million dollars to maintain an efficient organization, to carry on the important departments of its work and in case of the misfortune of war or disaster be certain of having some funds on hand for immediate needs.

A form of bequest for legacies to the American Red Cross can be found in the first part of this MAGAZINE.

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THE HEART OF CORPORATIONS

In the relief work after any great disaster there are certain invaluable assistants of the Red Cross that are often overlooked. Corporations are supposed to be without souls, yet they are composed of men whose hearts beat as warmly in sympathy for the misfortunes of their fellow men as do those of any others. The Red Cross can vouch for the fact that these men provide a corporate heart that lends invaluable aid to relief work. The railroad companies, the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies, often themselves having suffered from immense losses and with crippled service, give to the Red Cross in disaster free transfer of supplies and free use of wires. Moreover, to it and to the Government is granted the right of way over paid service. Express companies are equally generous and helpful, handling free of all expense to the Red Cross great numbers of parcels and boxes of all sizes and description whenever they bear the magic frank of the Red Cross.

Nor is this assistance limited to these companies alone. The Washington Post gave a special train to enable the Red Cross to carry certain of its agents, nurses and supplies to the flooded district. Hundreds of other papers not only opened their columns to receive subscriptions, but contributed generously themselves. It is thus by means of the Red Cross that the hearts of corporations give tangible human expressions of sympathy for suffering mankind.

How incalculable is the strength of our National Society, when among its assistants it can count upon the aid of such great forces as these. In times of disaster they become a part of the Red Cross, and, therefore, do not need its thanks.

A NEW CAR, THE PULLMAN COMPANY'S GIFT

The American Red Cross takes this opportunity to publicly express to the Pullman Company its thanks and appreciation of that company's generous gift for the use of the First Aid Department.

The first car given to the Red Cross by the Pullman Company, after traveling many thousands of miles for the purpose of organizing first aid to the injured courses among trainmen, miners and other industrial employes, became so worn out that it was not suitable for further service. Upon this fact being called to the attention of the Pullman Company, it most generously provided another car and fitted it out to meet the requirements of this work. Dr. Shields, who is in charge of this car, writes of it with great enthusiasm. He says:

"The Pullman Company gave us a splendid car. The new car is a regular Pullman sleeper, 75 feet long, has a lecture room that seats 50 people, with the eight upper berths left in, has an enclosed stateroom office, a large bath, a splendidly appointed kitchen and refrigerator all partitioned off, the woodwork has all been refinished and altogether is certainly fine."

Of the services of Mr. H. A. Benson, superintendent of the Buffalo shops, in fitting out the car, Dr. Shields speaks warmly and the Red Cross is indebted again to Mr. Benson for his interest and help.

A WAR PROBLEM FROM "THE ORIENT"

"Experience here would emphasize the plea that charitable aid ought not to be confined to the sick and wounded soldiers and their families. In this land of universal conscription and government-owned railroads, war has meant practically the stoppage of all business. The bread winners are for the most part in the army; the railways convey no goods; most of the factories and other places where money used to be earned are closed; prices of all things, even the most necessary, have greatly increased; many necessary things are not to be had at all. Under these circumstances, it is not only those families that suffer out of which the father or the sons have gone to the war,

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but every family in the land; and where families have before been poor, barely existing, and living from hand to mouth, they have now been reduced to utter want and intense and constant suffering. Government help is confined to those families that have sent soldiers to the war; the rest are left to municipal or private help. And it is there that the horrors of war are as truly to be seen as on the battlefield or in the hospitals. Some of the conditions that have been found by our ladies in visiting in the town have been painful and shocking beyond imagination. Accordingly the energies of all the members of this station are now being directed toward the relief of this large class of sufferers.

"If wars are to continue on the earth, the problem of how universal conscription is to be worked, and yet, in the case of a prolonged campaign, the non-combatant portion of the nation be preserved alive, is one that will need to occupy the serious attention of those concerned. That a soldier should go to fight for kith and kin, and then on his victorious return after the long war find that no kith or kin are left him, a mightier foe than the conquered enemy having carried them off, is surely something of a mockery."

(This quotation is copied from an Eastern paper as it deals with a question which we feel will be constantly brought forward in future war relief work.)

LIMITATIONS OF NEUTRAL SOCIETIES IN WAR RELIEF

The sufferings caused by war extend far beyond the battlefield. The old, the feeble, women and children deprived of the wage earner, driven from their homes, are as surely its victims as those who fall by shot and shell or are stricken by disease in the vast camps. Their sufferings cannot fail to arouse human sympathy and the desire to mitigate their misery, but the question must arise if rightly the neutral Red Cross Societies can enter into this field of relief. By international treaty the nations have agreed that under certain conditions the Red Cross Societies of neutral powers may give aid to the sick and wounded of the beligerent states, but there has been no agreement by which they have been permitted to aid the families of the soldiers or their widows and orphans. By so doing they are assuming a war charge of the states involved. If relieved of any part of such a charge the funds of the states may be more fully devoted to the prolongation of war, and the fact that the people suffering from war's natural consequences are being succored by outside aid will tend to lessen pressure for the cessation of hostilities. To mitigate human suffering is the aim of the Red Cross Societies, but if by so doing they but lengthen its cause the benefit may be a doubtful one, even if the treaty agreements are not taken into consideration. This seems to us a matter for future consideration on the part of the International Committee and the Red Cross Societies.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DISASTERS

What might be called an "Epidemic of Disasters" has just given the Red Cross the busiest season of its career. The series began about the middle of March with the cyclone, which caused serious destruction of life and property in southern Alabama, particularly in and about the little town of Lower Peach Tree. Relief operations were scarcely in full swing there, when a tornado swept through the city of Omaha, Nebraska, and the neighboring town of Ralston, causing very heavy losses. Two or three days later the climax of the series came with the great flood which wrought almost incalculable devastation in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Before another month had elapsed the tragic mine explosion with its heavy toll of human lives occurred at Finleyville, Pennsylvania, and hard on its echoes a second Nebraska cyclone swept the city of Seward. To the sufferers from all these calamities the Red Cross has extended the hand of help and sym-

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pathy. With their usual prompt generosity the American people have proved their sympathy by their gifts and the Red Cross has turned their wishes into accomplishment. Never before in its history, however, have the resources of the society been so heavily taxed and it may be added that never has a great demand found the Red Cross better prepared to make effective response.

A MAN WHO STOOD THE TEST

A man is not fully known until his conduct has been tried in the fire of a great emergency. He may be wise and serene and strong and considerate of the rights of others under normal conditions, but what will he be when without a moment of warning or preparation he is flung into a fierce maelstrom of disaster in which all the ordinary processes of common existence are broken up; when lightning thinking and swift action are the price of human lives; when his own personal interests are going to destruction in the general ruin? Here is the supreme test.

Exactly this test came upon Governor James M. Cox of Ohio on the morning of March 25, 1913, when the floods submeged scores of thriving communities in that State, destroying hundreds of lives, inundating many thousand homes and annihilating property valued at hundreds of millions. Railroads were washed out, bridges gone, highways cut to pieces, telegraph and telephone lines out of action, the mail service prostrate. Instant relief measures on a gigantic scale were imperative, though all normal facilities for transportation and communication were paralyzed.

The story of the response which Governor Cox gave to this tremendous challenge, the manner in which he threw the resources of the State into the triumphant accomplishment of what seemed the impossible, stirs the imagination and causes the heart to leap. Without sleep, without rest, he marshalled the agencies of helpfulness and drove them to the rescue through unbridged streams and flood covered country, by day and by night, a few miles here by rail, a stretch there by trolley, by wagons gathered from the farmers, by boat and on foot. From every corner of the State the forces moved, fighting their way against difficulties which seemed insuperable and concentrating steadily upon those cities where death and destruction held sway.

In Dayton members of the Governor's family were swallowed up in the dark mystery which settled down upon that city. Whether they were living or dead no man knew. The beautiful building which is the home of the Governor's newspaper was in the flood, its great printing presses twenty feet under water. But not once in those days of terrific strain did the Governor ask any special favor on behalf of his family or himself or give the slightest attention to the saving of the property which represented a life time of industry. He uttered no complaint; he did not blunt the stories of the sorrows of others who suffered by recounting his own anxieties. A stranger would not have learned from him that the flood had affected him. He gave himself wholly to the common welfare. He stood the test.

TOWED BACK THEIR HOMES

One of the unique stories of the flood in this number of the RED CROSS MAGAZINE is the history of the flight, recapture and re-establishment of Future City, Illinois. The promptness and energy shown in giving chase to the runaway houses by motor boat, the towing of them back to the town site and the enterprise and ingenuity by which they were identified, sorted out and replaced upon their rightful foundations, make one of the most refreshing episodes of this historic disaster of 1913.

To the Relief Committee of Cairo, Illinois, to which Future City is adjacent, and to Mr. S. P. Morris, representative of the Red Cross, in charge

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of flood relief work in the Cairo district, the credit for this noteworthy example of enterprise is due.

THE NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA

In 1907 the Red Cross Central Committee recognized in The Needlework Guild of America an agency of great value in emergency or war relief. Correspondence between the Red Cross and the Needlework Guild, and subsequent formal action, resulted in an affiliation of the two organizations. Experience has since proved on a number of occasions the wisdom of this affiliation and the advantages of close cooperation. A recent example of this has been presented in the relief work which has followed the great floods in the Middle West. As soon as it was learned that large quantities of clothing would be required for the refugees, women and children who had lost everything, the Needlework Guild was appealed to by the Red Cross. Miss Rosamond K. Bender, the able secretary, repeated our appeal, by telegraph, to many branches of that organiaztion, the result being a most generous and prompt response in the way of shipments of thousands of much-needed new garments of the kind and in the quantities most desired. The Needlework Guild at such times furnishes only new garments.

GENEROUS OFFER BY THE ITALIAN RED CROSS

The Red Cross Society of Italy, through the Italian Ambassador at Washington, most generously offered to send a large contribution of supplies for the benefit of those suffering from illness because of the flood. As the officers of the National Relief Board considered it unnecessary to avail themselves of this kind offer, the following letter was sent to Marquis Cusani, the Italian Ambassador:

"April 8, 1913.

"Dear Mr. Ambassador:

"The very generous offer of the Italian Red Cross, which has just been received through Your Excellency to present to the American Red Cross 200 cases containing wines, brandies and lemons to be used for the sufferers of the flood, is most deeply appreciated. The sympathy thus evinced by the Italian nation for the suffering of so many of our American people is a testimony to the brotherhood of all mankind as exemplified by the International Red Cross.

"While gratefully accepting the sympathy and good will that inspired the offer of this gift and expressing most sincere thanks to the Italian Red Cross on the part of the American Red Cross and the American people, permit me to inform Your Excellency that at present there seems no need of further supplies for those suffering from illness from the flood.

"The knowledge that at a time of distress after disaster the Italian Red Cross has expressed the sympathetic desire to be of assistance to its sister society is a cause both of moral support and encouragement to the American Red Cross, for which I beg Your Excellency to express its most sincere gratitude.

"With assurances of great respect, I am, Mr Ambassador,

"Yours sincerely,

"MABEL T. BOARDMAN,

"Chairman of the National Relief Board."

To His Excellency,
The Italian Ambassador,
The Italian Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PAST RELIEF FIELDS

Among the contributions that the Red Cross has received for the flood and storm sufferers none have shown a finer spirit than those that have come because of its work in other fields. From Italian organizations in the United States contributions have been received because of gratitude for the aid the American Red Cross gave to the victims of the earthquake in Southern Italy four years ago. Chinese and Japanese, grateful for the

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assistance sent to famine sufferers in their own countries, have brought their contributions to the Red Cross for the flood and storm relief work.

The following deeply appreciated letter to the Chairman of the National Relief Board came from Monongah, West Virginia:

"We have felt greatly indebted to this United States as well as the Red Cross Society for the kindness and contributions in our disaster of December 6, 1907, and wish to assure you that we have not forgotten and still hold the Red Cross Society in high esteem and confidence and feel satisfied that wherever help is needed you are the first to administer to their wants.

"To show in part our appreciation, we, the citizens of Monongah, W. Va., herein forward New York draft to the amount of $240.00 and ask that the same be used for the relief of flood sufferers, offering no recommendations as to where it shall be used, as we realize from our past experience that you are in the best position to distribute funds.

"With good wishes to the Red Cross Society, we remain,

"T. G. PRICE,
"Mayor.

"LEE N. SATTERFIELD,
"Recorder."

After the San Francisco fire a relief home was built for those made permanently dependent. One of its inmates sent to Mayor Rolph this letter:

"MAYOR ROLPH: Inclosed find $5. It is with tears in my eyes for the distress of those people in Indiana and Ohio who probably contributed to aid us in our distress in 1906, that I have donated this little money to them. It is my last month's pay, received for, I presume, my labor. Being treated well and having no need for it now, I cheerfully contribute it.

Yours respectfully,
"A RELIEF HOME INMATE."

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HONORABLE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

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Honorable William Howard Taft Resigns the Red Cross Presidency

Letter of Resignation

Augusta, Georgia,
March 19, 1913.

MY DEAR MR. DE FOREST:

I was elected President of the Red Cross in December to succeed myself. I had been President for four years during my incumbency as President of the United States. The cause which the Red Cross promotes is greatly aided, I think, by having the President of the United States at its head, and I do not think that it embarrasses the incumbent of the office of President of the nation to accept the office of the head of the Red Cross. It gives it a standing abroad where its reputation is most useful in enabling it to carry out its high purposes. I accepted the last election with the understanding that when I ceased to be President of the United States I would resign the office, with the hope that President Wilson might be induced to accept it and use the union of the two offices in the same way that I have attempted to use it, for the benefit of the public of the United States and of the world at large.

Wheerfore, I hereby resign my position as President of the Red Cross, to take effect upon the acceptance of the same by the Central Committee of the Red Cross.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) WM. H. TAFT.

MR. ROBERT D. DE FOREST,
Vice President, The American
Red Cross, New York, N. Y.

Letter of Acceptance of Resignation

AMERICAN RED CROSS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 20, 1913.

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
Yale University,
New Haven, Connecticut.

DEAR MR. TAFT:

The Central Committee of the Red Cross has accepted your resignation as President because we agree with you that this office should always be held by the President of the United States, and also because President Wilson, agreeing with you and us in that regard, has consented to accept the position, and so has greatly gratified all those interested in the welfare of the organization; but our gratification in having been enabled to secure a worthy successor does not lessen our regret that your official relation to the organization, which has been continuous since its reincorporation in 1905, must now be concluded. Action upon your resignation by the Committee can not be taken without concurrently extending to you an expression of our deep appreciation and sincere gratitude for all that your presidency has meant to the Red Cross.

From the very first moment of its reorganization it has had no stancher nor more helpful friend and officer than yourself. In the infancy of the new organization when the great disaster at San Francisco

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occurred it was largely due to your wisdom, your counsel, and your fearless acceptance of responsibility that it was able to solve many of the serious and perplexing problems involved in the relief work there.

Through all the many succeeding disasters in which its beneficial activities have been called into the field your interest and your sympathy have been of constant aid. In all your multifarious duties you have never been too busy to give your help and your support to the great work of the Red Cross. The mere manual labor of signing two thousand appointments to membership on the many Endowment Fund Committees never found you too tired for this service, and mainly because of these personal appointments nearly half of this necessary fund has already been secured.

Your associate officers desire to express to you their personal gratitude for all your helpful assistance, and they believe, furthermore, that they may extend to you the gratitude of countless thousands cared for and comforted by the ministrations of our Red Cross, both in the misfortunes of war and those of great calamities in time of peace.

Your continued interest and helpfulness as a member of the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross is hoped for and your own happiness and prosperity is earnestly desired by its Central Committee.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Chairman of the Central Committee.

President's Appeal for the Flood Sufferers

The terrible floods in Ohio and Indiana have assumed the proportions of a national calamity. The loss of life and the infinite suffering involved prompt me to issue an earnest appeal to all who are able, in however small a way, to assist the labors of the American Red Cross to send contributions at once to the Red Cross at Washington or to the local treasurers of the society. We should make this a common cause. The needs of those upon whom this sudden and overwhelming disaster has come should quicken every one capable of sympathy and compassion to give immediate aid to those who are laboring to rescue and relieve.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House,
Washington, March 26, 1913.

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FLOOD WATERS OF THE MIAMI RIVER AT DAYTON

The Flood of 1913

ERNEST P. BICKNELL,
National Director, American Red Cross.

LAY a map of Ohio upon the dining table. Take the pepper box and pepper the map thoroughly, as thoroughly as though it were to be eaten by a man with an inordinate fondness for highly seasoned food. The result will closely resemble an official map of Ohio recently published by the State Highway Commission, and every dot on that map represents $1,000 of flood damage to highway bridges alone.

This same graphic method of illustrating losses to private property—homes and farms and business—cannot be employed because in many counties the surface of the map would become a solid black before half of the necessary dots were recorded.

Losses in fact run into the hundreds of millions, and as no insurance was carried against damage by flood, these losses so far as they affect private property have no offset save what has been given for relief by the generosity of the public. With available relief funds of approximately $4,000,000 which must be distributed among storm and flood sufferers in ten states, it is obvious that those who lost must chiefly look to their own courage and resources for recovery. And it is a high tribute which we pay to the spirit and enterprise of the American people when we take it for granted that these sorely crippled victims of calamity will re-establish themeslves and uncomplainingly resume their places in

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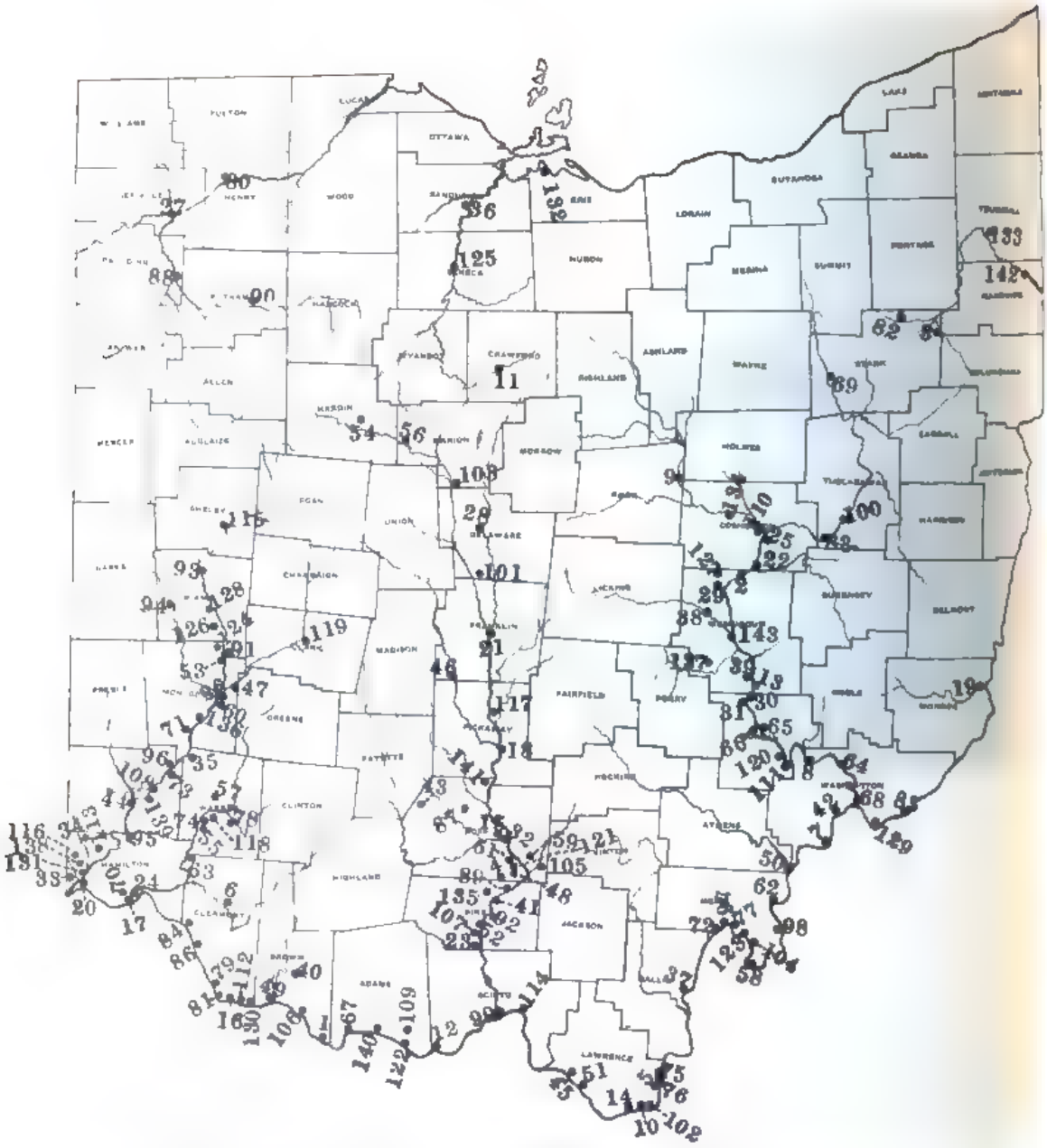

OHIO CITIES AND TOWNS AFFECTED BY THE FLOOD OF MARCH, 1913, IN WHICH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MADE A SURVEY OF CONDITIONS OF DISTRESS REQUIRING RELIEF. IN 112 OF THESE COMMUNITIES RELIEF OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON BY THE RED CROSS IN COOPERATIOIN WITH LOCAL COMMITTEES.

1, Aberdeen, 2, Adams Mills, 3, Alliance, 4, Antonnis, 5, Athalia, 6, Batavia, 7, Belpre, 8, Beverly, 9, Brinkhaven, 10, Brodrick; 11, Bucyrus, 12, Buena Vista; 13, Cedar Run; 14, Chesapeake, 15, Chillicothe, 16, Chilo, 17, Cincinnati, 18, Circleville, 19, Clarington; 20, Cleves, 21, Columbus, 22 Conesville 23 Cooperville, 24, Corryville, 25, Coshocton 26, Dayton, 27, Defiance, 28 Delaware 29 Dresden, 30, Durant, 31, Eagleport; 32, East Scioto Township, 33, Elizabethtown, 34, Fernald, 35 Franklin; 36, Fremont, 37, Gallipolis, 38, Garrett Station, 39, Gaysport; 40, Georgetown, 41 Glen Jean, 42, Gravel Bank, 43, Green Township, 44, Hamilton; 45, Hanging Rock, 46, Harrisburg, 47, Harshman, 48, Higby, 49, Higginsport; 50, Hockingport; 51, Ironton; 52, Jasper, 53, Johnsons 54, Kenton; 55, Kings Mills, 56, Larue, 57, Lebanon, 58, Letart Falls, 59, Liberty Township, 60 Little York 61, Locks' 62, Long Bottom, 63, Loveland, 64, Lowell; 65, McConnelsville 66 Malta, 67, Manchester, 68, Marietta, 69, Massillon; 70, Miami Grove, 71, Miamisburg 72 Midd eport, 73, Midd.etown; 74 Middletown Junction; 75, Miller; 76, Millersport; 77, Minerville 78, Morrow; 79, Moscow, 80, Napoleon; 81, Neville; 82, New Baltimore, 83, New Comerstown, 84, New Palestine, 85, Newport, 86, New Richmond; 87, North Union Township, 88, Oakwood, 89, Omega, 90, Ottawa, 91, Rhoneton, 92, Piketon, 93, Piqua; 94, Pleasant Hill, 95, Pleasant Run, 96, Ponsttown; 97, Pomeroy, 98, Portland; 99, Portsmouth; 100, Port Washington; 101, Powell, 102, Proctorville, 103, Prospect, 104, Racine; 105, Richmondale, 106, Ripley, 107, Riverdale, 108, Rockdale 109 Rome, 110, Roscoe, 111, Roxbury, 112, Rural; 113, Sater, 114, Scotoville, 115, Sidney 116, Simonson 117, South Bloomfield, 118 South Lebanon, 119, Springfield 120, Stockport, 121, Stoney Creek, 122, Stout; 123, Syracuse; 124 Tadmor, 125, Tiffin, 126, Tippecanoe City, 127, Trinway, 128 Troy, 129, Unionville, 130, Utopia; 131, Valley Junction, 133, Venice, 133, Warren, 134, Warsaw 135, Waverly; 136, West Carrolton, 137, White Cottage, 138 White Water Park, 139 Woodsdale; 140, Wrightsville, 141, Yellow Bud; 142, Youngstown, 143 Zanesville.

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SECOND AND MAIN STREETS, DAYTON, WHEN THE FLOOD WAS AT ITS HEIGHT

society, bearing their share of the common burdens of state and community like the good citizens which they are.

Heavy loss of life accompanied the remarkable series of disasters which marked the last half of the month of March. Accurate statistics at this writing are not on hand, but a conservative estimate including the tornadoes in Nebraska and Alabama, but excluding the mine disaster at Finleyville, Pa., places the number of lives lost at approximately 600. The largest loss in a single community was in Omaha, where over 100 persons were killed. Dayton, Columbus and Hamilton follow with a loss in each place of slightly below 100. A number of residents of some of the cities have been missing since the flood and this fact serves as a basis for the theory that the actual loss of life is greater than is indicated by the number of recovered bodies.

Those who experienced the terrors of the storms and flood express surprise that the loss of life was not, in fact, many times greater. Mr. John H. Patterson and others who observed the flood in Dayton and participated in the tremendous effort to rescue those imprisoned in the flooded sections of that city, were convinced that several thousand lives would be lost in Dayton alone. So positive were they of this, that Mr. Patterson gave an order for the purchase of a large number of coffins, about 500 of which arrived at Dayton before the fact became apparent that they would not be required. With the streets inaccessible because of the fierce currents which swept through them and surged about their intersections, with unchecked fires throwing a lurid light upon the clouds at night and burying the entire city in a pall of smoke, with the sight of shattered houses floating down the river and breaking to fragments against the bridges and with the distant cries of distress heard above the roar of the flood, it is not strange that the watch-

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ers, desperate and over-wrought, could see no hope of escape for thousands. The stories of other cities and towns differ from that of Dayton in number of lives lost and extent of damage inflicted, but in all alike the people, isolated by the flood which threatened their lives and homes passed through days and nights of the greatest peril and hardship. In Dayton more than 10,000 homes were invaded by the water to depths ranging from a few inches to fifteen feet. Hundreds of homes were completely destroyed and other hundreds were carried from their foundations and so broken and wrenched that replacement and repair were difficult and expensive. In the Ohio River Valley, including the flooded sections of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois more than 50,000 homes were inundated and about 3,000 destroyed. It will be noted that these estimates do not include the flooded areas along the Mississippi Valley, where probably the number of inundated homes was more than half as great as in the Ohio Valley. In the Mississippi Valley, however, there was little loss of life, while property losses were far below those in the Ohio watershed.

Any possible written description must convey a totally inadequate impression of the devastation wrought by the storms and floods. Accompanying the written accounts of these disasters in this number of the RED CROSS MAGAZINE, are numerous photographic reproductions which tell the story of the destructive force of the elements more clearly than is possible by any other method.

Causes of the Flood.

There seems to be no mystery about the causes of the flood. A record breaking rain over a large proportion of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois provides part of the explanation. In forty-eight hours ten inches of rain fell in central Ohio and almost as much in surrounding terri-

SHOWING DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAY BRIDGE AT DAYTON

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lory. The ground was already saturated by previous rains; therefore the water could not be absorbed, but had to run off into streams. The highly improved farms of Ohio and Indiana are so nearly denuded of forests and underbrush and weeds and are so thoroughly drained that they offer few obstacles to the outflow of water; in fact, a heavy rain runs off of these farms much as it runs off of a roof.

Further, long immunity from serious floods had dulled the public sense of danger and led to practices which greatly reduced the water carrying capacity of rivers. Railroads built "fills" and bridges which served as dams when the flood actually came. State and city authorities did the same in constructing roads and streets. In order to gain more ground at small cost, property owners along streams extended their land by "filling in" and narrowing the channels. Rivers have been allowed to become choked with drift and sand-bars and islands. Thus gradually and little by little the people were preparing their own fate. The enormous volumes of water which fell on March 24th and 25th, 1913, rushed swiftly into streams whose capacity was pitifully inadequate to carry it off. And therein lies explanation of the fact that thriving, modern cities, solid, secure, humming with industry and busy with commerce in a day were given over to destruction and death.

Emergency Relief.

Instantly the entire United States sprang to action. None knew the full extent of the disaster, but the fragmentary and meager details which crept out over crippled wires and the tragic mystery of the silence which hung for two days over many flooded cities aroused the deepest apprehension. From every direction came offers of help and inquiries as to needs. Relief committees were organized in thousands of communities. The railroad and express companies gave their facilities free for the transportation of relief supplies. Telegraph companies could not meet the demands upon their lines and tens of thousands of messages were heaped up in their offices awaiting transmission.

But it was from the flooded towns themselves and from the adjacent communities that the first help came. Efforts at rescue of the imperilled and imprisoned victims of the flood were the first consideration and it is only when one hears the stories of heroism and resourcefulness which characterized these efforts that one begins to understand why the loss of life was no greater. At first impromptu committees took charge of refugees from flooded homes, sheltering them in school houses, churches, mills or dwellings. Clothing and food were shared by all. Merchants turned over their stocks of goods or the relief committees seized such supplies as were accessible.

Within a few hours hastily collected contributions of clothing and food began to arrive by automobile and wagon from neighboring towns and surrounding farms. Relief committees were consolidated and centralized and settled into more permanent and effective methods of procedure. Arrangements for sheltering, feeding and clothing the refugees were systematized and first steps taken toward keeping a record of money and supplies received and distributed.

Governor Cox in Ohio called out the National Guard to help in buying, transporting and distributing relief supplies and in preserving order. Governor Ralston in Indiana followed the same course and later when the flood reached the lower Ohio River, Governor Dunne of Illinois called on the National Guard for similar service. Governor Cox appointed an Ohio Flood Relief Commission of well known men to receive and administer relief funds. Governor Ralston appointed a treasurer for relief funds and himself retained general charge of alotments of funds to relief committees in flooded communities.

It is difficult on the printed page to convey an adequate idea of the swift-

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(C Underwood & Underwood, New York.)
ARMY METHOD OF GETTING RELIEF INTO DAYTON.

ness with which events moved in the hours immediately following the flood. The entire face of the situation changed constantly like the running film of a moving picture. If one lost touch with the rush of things for an hour, he found that radical changes had occurred in the meantime; new names and places were the center of attention; relief plans had been recast to meet new conditions; the chief interests of an hour before seemed forgotten. So it was that the emergency measures above described, which, carried out under ordinary circumstances, would require many days, perhaps weeks, in fact were crowded into two or three days. It was a time of such intensity of thought and action as one can scarcely comprehend who has not experienced it. Before the end of the second day, help began to reach the flooded sections from distant points. The War Department had taken instant measures on receipt of the news of the disaster and now trains laden with supplies from the army stores began to arrive. Major J. E. Normoyle was in charge, and as he had had similar experience in the flood relief operations along the Mississippi River in the spring of 1912, no time was lost in getting the government's bounty to strategic points for distribution. Surgeons from the regular army came, too, to help in caring for those sick from hardship and exposure and to advise as to necessary measures of sanitation. Of course they found the health authorities of the State affected by the flood already actively at work.

Red Cross Arrives.

In the same hour that the news went out of the occurrence of the disaster the Red Cross was in action. Experienced men who were veterans in emergency relief work under the Red Cross flag were started instantly to the scene of trouble. First of the Red Cross force to reach Dayton was

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Edmonds, of Cincinnati. Jackson, of Cleveland, reached Columbus with difficulty, because the railroads were out. Others came hurrying in in rapid succession—Devine and McLean, of New York; Lies, of Chicago; Hubbard, of St. Louis; Kingsley, of Chicago; Steele, Levin and Magruder, of Baltimore; Cosper and Martin, of Washington; Morris, of Denver—all tireless, alert, fearless of hardship and with an experience which meant efficiency, command, the making of every hour count for accomplishment. Later came others for the Red Cross, Webster and Reed, of Chicago; Cooke and McDonough, of Buffalo; Sinks, of Wheeling. Trained women as well as men came, among them Misses Sears, McHugh, Edwards, Brown and Zegar, of Chicago; Miss McClanahan, of Des Moines; Miss Hughes and Miss Robertson, of Cleveland; Miss Mills, of Baltimore; Miss Wood and Miss Shepherd, of Philadelphia; Miss Mayer, of New York; Miss Perkins, of Boston; Miss Marks, of Washington; Miss Knight, of Detroit. All cannot here be named, but fifty of the men and women best equipped for the conduct of careful, wise relief administration in the country swung into action under Red Cross leadership and took their allotted places in the cities and towns where emergency relief operations had already been begun by the local committees.

The National Director of the Red Cross established general administrative headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, where rooms were assigned to him and his staff in the State House. A close co-operative arrangement was quickly made between the Ohio Flood Relief Commission and the Red Cross under which all relief funds sent to the Commission were to be expended in conjunction with Red Cross funds, upon order of the National Director.

The Red Cross headquarters in Columbus at once became a center of the greatest activity. Reports came in constantly from the representatives in the field, while a thousand questions were demanding answer. With amazing rapidity the tremendous and complex problem of organizing for a careful, systematic work of relief in about one hundred and fifty cities

"DRYING OUT AFTER THE FLOOD"

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WATER FIFTEEN FEET DEEP IN THE STREETS OF MARIETTA

and towns yielded to the effective measures of the Red Cross agents and the local relief committees. Orderly progress took the place of confusion, armies of volunteers were set to work canvassing the flooded cities and towns to make certain that all urgent need might be quickly relieved and information gathered on which to base plans for permanent rehabilitation of the homes of those who suffered losses too heavy to be borne from their own resources. One week after the flood Governor Cox announced that he had reason to believe that not a flood sufferer in Ohio remained without shelter, food and clothing, and it is believed that this was substantially true in the other states.

Red Cross Nurses.

Coincident with the stirring events which signalized the rapid organization of relief measures and the rushing of relief supplies to flooded cities and towns, Red Cross nurses were being summoned in haste from every direction. They came from Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Akron, Detroit, Washington and other cities and were assigned to service among the refugees in camps, school houses, churches and hospitals, for many persons were ill as a result of exposure and over-strain. The nurses also gave great assistance to health authorities in carrying into execution sanitary precautions against outbreaks of fevers, contagious diseases, etc. Two hundred and thirty-six Red Cross nurses entered the flood relief service. Large groups were assigned to Dayton, Columbus and Hamilton and smaller groups to other towns. Fortunately these prompt measures quickly restored health to normal standards and prevented the occurrence of epidemics, with the result that the period of service for the nurses was brief. Substantially all nurses called out by the Red Cross were relieved by the end of one month after the flood. It is not possible to give here the names of all these loyal self-sac-

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rificing women, but one must mention such capable chiefs as Miss Mary E. Gladwin of Akron, Miss Ella P. Crandall of New York, Miss Jennie L. Tuttle of Columbus, Miss Julia C. Stimson of St. Louis, Miss Mary C. Wheeler of Chicago, Miss Mary B. Wilson and Miss Abbie Roberts of Cincinnati, who were first to reach Dayton and grapple with the terrible situation there; Miss Mary T. Phelan, Miss Helen W. Kelly and Miss Pearl Ringland of Chicago, and Miss Emily McLaughlin of Detroit.

Rehabilitation.

When all those imperilled by the flood were rescued and provided with the prime necessaries of food, shelter and clothing; when the sick and injured were in the care of doctors and nurses; when the cleaning of streets and cellars and sewers was in full swing; then the Red Cross with the local committees set about the restoring of the homeless people once more to normal life. In the first days after the disaster the flood sufferers were dealt with in masses. The all-important questions were, "How many persons must be fed"? "Where shall the thousands be sheltered"? "What are the quickest and most effective methods of maintaining order, securing comfort, distributing food"? With the especial losses and future needs of the individual family, the emergency period of relief had little to do. A widow with small children required substantially the same care as the able-bodied man temporarily out of money and employment—namely, food, shelter, clothing.

When the simple physical demands had been satisfied the period began in which it became necessary to consider each family's distinctive wants. This transition point at which the work of relief passed from the crowd to the individual, also marked the change of emphasis from temporary measures to measures of permanent restorative value. The object henceforth became the rehabilitation of the family. A letter of instructions written by the National Director of the Red Cross at this time accentuated the fundamental nature of the change and indicated certain important factors essential to a successful

WHAT THE FLOOD DID TO A PRETTY, SHADED STREET IN FREMONT, OHIO

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THREE-STORY HOUSES ALMOST ENTIRELY UNDER WATER AT ZANESVILLE, OHIO

administration of the immense task which the Red Cross had undertaken. From that letter the following paragraphs are quoted:

"A month has passed since the flood occurred. Cities and towns are rapidly cleaning and repairing their streets, removing debris and setting their public utilities in order. Emergency relief activities have been gigantic and have accomplished wonders. The excitement and rush have passed. The inspiration and enthusiasm in helpfulness aroused by the danger and sufferings of many thousands of fellowmen are subsiding.

"And now comes the true test of our efficiency. Our work is only fairly begun. It must go forward without the inspiration of early days. Family by family we must calmly and sympathetically consider the right thing to be done for each. We are dealing with individual problems, complex, various, infinite. We cannot restore losses. Our relief fund is not an insurance fund. The amount of a family's losses is not an index to the relief which may be afforded it. The only guide for us is the extent of each family's need and its inability to re-establish itself. We must do what is necessary to help the hardest hit famliy to its feet and start it forward in self-support. Only that. Our fund will not permit more. Thus our work becomes a matter of learning the essential facts about each family and basing our action on those facts. Sympathy and actual knowledge must go hand in hand. In no other way can we discover and perform the particular service for each family which is necessary to give it the right start. And remember that common sense -our own accumulated experience with our fellows in our own lives—is the key which unlocks many perplexities.

"Emergency relief should by this time be closed or reduced to its fag ends. Closing relief stations and stopping the general issue of supplies does not imply that no more food or clothing will be available. Individual families can still be supplied. Closing relief stations, however, has two very important results:

1. "It removes the public, visible

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sign of relief distribution, which is always abnormal and demoralizing and is a standing temptation and inducement to dependence.

2. "It clears the slate and allows you to make a new start on a new basis. The routine is broken. Each family which makes application for help after the relief station is closed may be taken up anew and must justify its application by a showing of facts. Many will not reapply.

"In every step and process relief operation must be positive and progressive. 'Marking time' is losing time. A passive policy means failure. Keep things moving. If we wait for those who are receiving aid, voluntarily to announce that they have enough, we'll never get done. A good many will stop coming, but many will hang on. They have suffered and are discouraged and the relief fund cannot restore their losses. So they will remain hoping and growing more helpless every day. They must be carried forward to independence in spite of themselves.

"All were self-supporting before the disaster. Act on the presumption that all will be self-supporting again and at once. If in occasional instances this cannot be, give such instances kindly consideration and help with a view to hastening independence and stimulating new courage.

"A final residuum of the helpless will remain; those who, from age or ill health or loss of the family wage-earner, may not be able to regain their feet or at best can do so only after months or years of effort. These must be given such kindly temporary help as is possible, but their problems must be left, for final solution, to the regular and ordinary helpful agencies of the community. It is hoped and believed that this residuum will be small. The steady progress of relief operations toward completion, involving, as it does, the future welfare of a large number of sturdy, useful citizens must not be retarded by the effort to restore that smaller, pathetic number of those

WATER UP TO THE SECOND STORY WINDOWS IN PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

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STREET SCENE IN HUNTINGTON WEST VIRGINIA

who cannot respond to the stimulating movement toward a new life.

"The relief movement should be a resistless current, carrying all before it, so far as is humanly possible, back to normal existence. The atmosphere should be electric with new energy, new hope and a sense of better days at hand. The distribution of food and the provision of shelter and clothes are necessary, but the inculcation of courage and hope and determination is the secret of permanent success.

"Many who have given invaluable, devoted, volunteer service are now compelled to respond to the imperative demands of their personal business affairs. It is important to retain a strong group of the most helpful of these volunteers. Their knowledge of local people and local conditions is essential in getting the flood sufferers readjusted to life. Finally when the Red Cross must withdraw there will remain some unfinished fragments of relief work which must be left in the hands of the local volunteers and of the regular local relief agencies. Therefore, every consideration of humanity and efficiency requires that the volunteers and organized relief agencies shall be prepared to assume, without jar or interruption, these continuing lines of relief which under the most favorable conditions, must be the legacy of every flood-stricken community."

Repairing and Rebuilding Houses.

Fortunately the relief funds in the hands of the Red Cross and the several states and communities are sufficient to justify rather extensive efforts toward restoring damaged and wrecked houses. At this writing, June 20th, this work of restoration is in vigorous progress in scores of places. Elsewhere in this number of the RED CROSS MAGAZINE will be found short descriptions of two interesting and unusual experiments in repairing, replacing and constructing houses. This last phase of the process of rehabilitation cannot be com-

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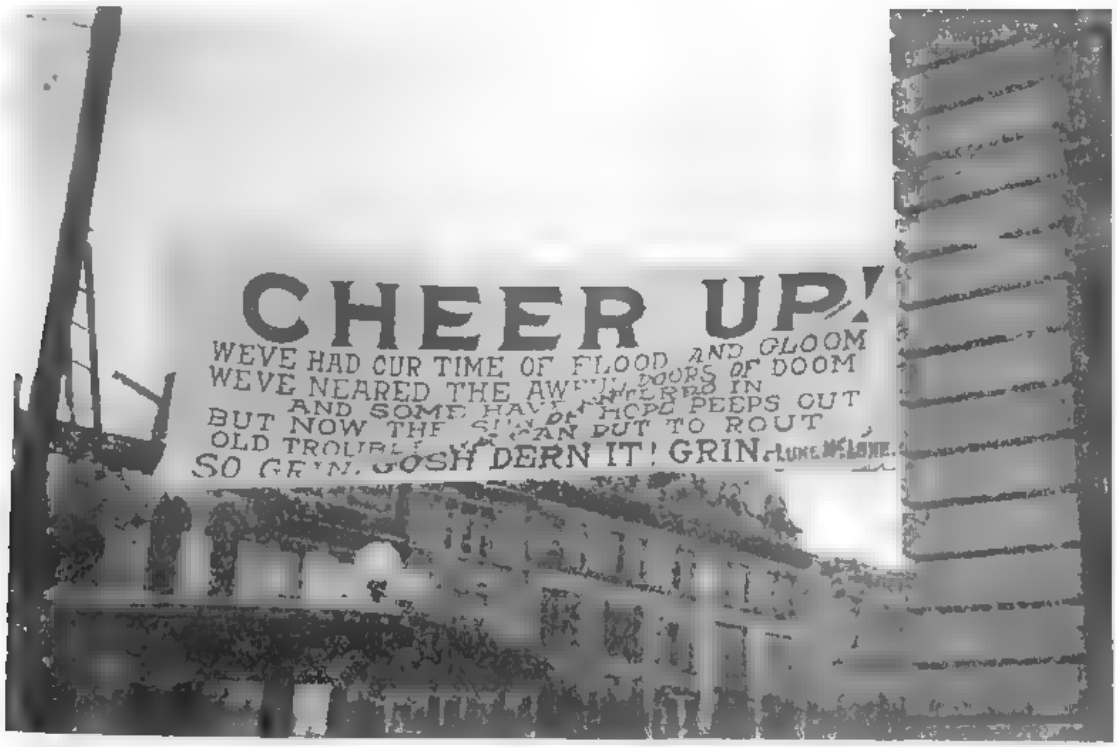
pleted for some weeks and accurate statistics as to the number of houses built, rebuilt and repaired from relief funds are not yet available.

When all the families who suffered crushing losses from the flood are once more installed in homes of decent comfort, equipped with simple furniture, and when those families are again engaged in their usual pursuits and have fallen quietly into their normal places in society and industry, then the Red Cross will know that its task is completed.


CHEER UP!
WEVE HAD OUR TIME OF FLOOD AND GLOOM
WEVE NEARED THE AWFUL DOORS OF DOOM
AND SOME HAVE LINGERED IN
BUT NOW THE SUN CAN PUT TO ROUT
OLD TROUBLE
SO GET'M GOSH DERN IT! GRIN

"CHEER UP" (DAYTON, OHIO)

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HONORABLE JAMES M. COX, GOVERNOR OF OHIO

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Meeting the Flood Emergency in Ohio

HON. JAMES M. COX,
Governor of Ohio.

THE first word received in Ohio from anyone outside of the State, when the flood broke upon us, was from Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the Red Cross. At eleven o'clock, March 25th, Miss Boardman wired me from Washington asking what we needed in the way of assistance.

The last word upon the subject of the flood of 1913 in this State will be uttered by the Red Cross when National Director Bicknell reports that the work is finished.

I have no desire to review the history of the flood. We are trying to forget it. But in order to understand the work that has been and is being performed, I shall have to go into detail to some extent.

Ohio is drained by five principal rivers, the Miami, the Scioto and the Muskingum, flowing from the center of the State south to the Ohio, the Maumee and Sandusky flow northward into Lake Erie. All of these rivers have their headwaters upon an elevated plateau in the central portion of the State. The heaviest rainfall was in this region, where more than eleven inches of water fell within forty-eight hours. The rainfall gradually lessened to the north and south, only about four inches falling in the extreme northwestern part of the State. The Maumee River was the only one which was not seriously affected by this rainfall. It flows in a northwesterly direction and receives its waters only at its source, while the other rivers receive much water all along their courses.

In addition to this, the Ohio River, skirting the eastern and southern boundaries of the State, also arose to an abnormal height.

This caused five distinct flood districts, from one to five miles wide, and from fifty to one hundred miles in length.

Each flood stricken area had its own problems to solve. The flood in each section created distinct demands upon our resources. One section would need different aid from another, but all of them required food and clothing and shelter for tens of thousands of homeless people. All of them also required a tremendous amount of work in the way of prevention of diseases that would have followed unless sanitary precautions were taken immediately.

There was no time to make thorough investigations. We had to act at once. We had to run the risk of being imposed upon by unworthy people. But I believe when the history of this disaster is finally written, it will be found that the aid which was extended in the early hours of the trouble was extended efficiently. I am also certain that after the Red Cross came upon the scene, and through its field agents was able to make investigations, imposition was reduced to the minimum. This statement is made that our good friends who came to our relief may know that the aid which they extended was worthily bestowed.

The principal rivers of Ohio reached the danger point during Monday night, March 24th. Tuesday morning we began receiving calls for help. Reports from a number of towns and cities showed that thousands of homes were threatened. But it was well along toward noon that we realized that Ohio was to be visited by a flood of such gigantic proportions. Indeed, we did not realize until Miss Boardman's telegram was

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received that we would have to call upon persons outside of the State for assistance. From about noon on Tuesday until at least a week had elapsed there was scarcely a minute in a day when the Executive Office was not receiving calls for help of some kind. It was necessary to install additional telephones and to employ operators to receive these appeals. And it required every arm of the government to afford the relief requested. The entire State Militia was called out and placed on duty in the various flood stricken districts. Practically every branch of the government was assigned to some kind of relief work. Our public institutions were opened to the flood sufferers, commissary supplies were furnished them, transportation freely issued, and the resources of the State placed at the command of the destitute.

Before the waters had subsided officers of the Red Cross were upon the scene. I appointed a so-called State Flood Relief Commission of five distinguished citizens to co-operate with me in the work in hand. After the Red Cross officers arrived this Commission decided to co-operate in every way with the Red Cross. Later on the Legislature legalized this Commission, or at least empowered me to name a State Flood Relief Commission, which I did, naming the same members who had been serving on the voluntary Commission. All funds received were turned over to the State Flood Relief Commission and the Red Cross jointly.

The State Flood Relief Commission consists of Mr. S. O. Richardson, of Toledo, Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati, Mr. H. H. Johnson, of Cleveland, Mr. John H. Patterson, of Dayton, and Mr. George W. Lattimer, of Columbus. These men, every one of them a man of affairs, serve the State without pay, and have been of great helpfulness in the work made necessary by the flood.

We found at once that the Red Cross organization would be the proper one to disburse the relief, and all money paid out for the relief of the distressed has been paid through agents of the Red Cross.

It might be proper here to say that comparatively few people in this State were acquainted with the Red Cross organization and its methods, save in the most general way. We had had no great calamities demanding its services. Our people had read of the organization, and of course knew of its existence, but few, indeed, there were who appreciated the splendid organization which had been built up. As a matter of fact, there were many among us who considered the Red Cross a sort of worthy fad; others seemed to believe that it was only a society to take care of injured persons upon the battlefield. Not one person in a hundred realized the true nature of the organization, or was able to estimate at its real value the services it was possible for the Red Cross to perform.

So when it was announced that the Red Cross would take a leading part in relief work there was some uncertainty. But it is proper now to state that there is not a man, woman or child in this State but who has a wholesome regard for this magnificent organization, nor one who will not throughout his life hold in sacred esteem this tremendous weapon against human misery.

One of the rooms of the Executive Offices was turned over to Director Bicknell and his staff, and it is still the headquarters in this State of the Red Cross. This fact is mentioned simply to show the close relationship which has all along existed between the Executive Department and Director Bicknell.

I am not going to undertake to give the details of the work performed by Mr. Bicknell and his staff. That in itself would require a volume. But I do desire here and now to make public my personal appreciation of the work which they performed. Everyone connected with the Red Cross was simply indefatigable in his efforts. I have never come in contact with a more industrious, or conscientious, or intelligent body of men. They have had to overcome a thousand obsta-

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cles. They have had to contend with most gigantic problems. But throughout it all they have conducted themselves with perseverance and fortitude. And there is not to-day in this State a murmur of complaint against either their methods or their manner of distributing aid.

Local committees of various cities which have co-operated with the Red Cross—and in every instance I insisted that local committees co-operate with it—are enthusiastic in their praise of the organization. And I do not feel it out of place—indeed, I consider it a privilege—here to testify to the effectiveness of this organization and to state that it has endeared itself to our people for all time to come. I trust we may never again need the services of the Red Cross, but I know absolutely that if disaster again befalls our State we shall appeal first of all to the Red Cross and in its officers place our trust for speedy relief.

How the Governor of Indiana Met the Flood Demand

HON. SAMUEL M. RALSTON, *Governor of Indiana.*

BEFORE fully realizing the magnitude of the great disaster, the first step in the organization of the Indiana flood relief work was the appointment of Hon. Hugh Dougherty as trustee of all the flood relief funds sent directly to the State authorities.

The citizens of Indianapolis, with a proper pride, at once decided to take care of their own flood sufferers. This they did very efficiently, aided in the temporary relief work by a part of the Indiana State Militia. They not only raised an adequate fund for quick relief, but subscribed over $250,000 toward the permanent rehabilitation of the distressed people of West Indianapolis. Many lives were saved, much looting prevented, and the relief work was expedited by this cordial co-operation of the militia with the local civil authorities. That there was no need to declare martial law was proved by the outcome, though such course was urged by some as the only safe way to handle the situation.

Our first great difficulty was in getting accurate information of the flood situation in the many and widely separated parts of the State. The Central Union Telephone Company was of great assistance in this regard, by making special and successful efforts to furnish prompt service from many places where wires were down and connections cut off. Contradictory reports frequently came from citizens of the same locality, and vague rumors only from more isolated communities.

As the situation became known, temporary relief was promptly forwarded — tents, cots, mattresses, blankets and clothing; also groceries, potatoes, meat, bread and all necessary household supplies. The sanitary phase of the situation was at the same time being carefully watched.

After the temporary relief work was well along, the matter of rehabilitation proper was begun. Financial aid was extended to thousands of the more seriously affected flood victims who were too poor within themselves to resume the family life in their homes. Agents were sent to meet local committees and to canvass the conditions of those making claims for substantial relief. Settlement was generally made on a com-

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HONORABLE SAMUEL M RALSTON, GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

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promise basis, the purposes being to treat all those needing aid with entire impartiality.

The American Red Cross was prominent in both the temporary and permanent relief work. Mr. Henry Stewart superintended the former on behalf of the Red Cross and the Chicago Association of Commerce. He purchased many supplies, such as tents, cots, mattresses, blankets, disinfectants and sanitary stores, promptly shipping them to the various points where needed. Mr. C. M. Hubbard also aided in this work.

Later on Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the Red Cross, met the representatives of various cities and towns of the State that had suffered most from the flood, in the executive office at the State House. After full reports from all quarters, and a careful canvass of the situation, it was subsequently agreed between Mr. Bicknell and the executive that Mr. Bicknell should furnish all further relief required by six of the larger places, on behalf of the Red Cross—to which organization large flood contributions had come from all parts of the country—and that the Governor should take care of the requirements of the remainder of the State, except Indianapolis, out of the relief fund contributed directly to Indiana.

In pursuance of this plan about thirty communities in Indiana were furnished both temporary and rehabilitation relief, involving the distribution of approximately 100 cars of supplies of all kinds, and the disbursement of almost a half million dollars. In much of this work Adju-

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tant General McCoy and Quartermaster General Garrard and the officers and members of the Indiana National Guard bore an active and efficient part.

The course of Director Bicknell throughout this trying period was characterized by a catholicity of spirit, a breadth of view and an executive ability of such a high order as to command the admiration of all with whom he came in personal contact, and the respect of all with whom he had business relations in connection with the flood relief work.

The work of the Governor's office, as above stated, was carried out by the joint efforts of the executive agents and the local committees, and for the most part with satisfactory results. A number of adjustments have yet to be made at this writing, but it is already apparent that the fund on hand will be ample to complete the rehabilitation work on the equitable basis on which it was begun, giving the same measure of aid to all needy flood sufferers, and considering somewhat the extent of their need.

I can not refrain, in conclusion, from adding a word of tribute to the quick spirit of sympathy and the spontaneous generosity of the American people, as shown everywhere during this time of distress. Hundreds of telegrams poured in, many wiring hundreds and thousands of dollars to this office; many asking to whom to send money; many telling of the shipping of car loads of food and supplies; and all filled with the most touching evidences of loving sympathy and brotherhood. This noble and ennobling sentiment was the one great compensation for those distressing days. The flood truly furnished the civilized world with one more object lesson of the strength, the breadth, the depth and the nobility of the American character.

PERU, INDIANA. A SNOWSTORM FOLLOWED THE FLOOD

Rehabilitation Relief in Dayton

DR. EDWARD T. DEVINE,
Special Representative, American Red Cross.

DAYTON, the city of a thousand factories, has an individual character and attractiveness, which even now, within less than three months after its overwhelming disaster, distinguishes it among the cities of Ohio and of the country. It is alive to the finger tips. There is among its citizens an extraordinary amount of initiative, a community spirit of independence and resourcefulness of which any community may be proud,and in which Dayton in fact does take her full share of satisfaction.

The raising of a fund of consid-

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DEBRIS IN ONE OF THE STREETS OF DAYTON

erably more than two million dollars from voluntary contributions for the prevention of future floods, to supplement whatever may be done in this direction by the Federal, State and local governments, would be a remarkable achievement at any time. To do this in a campaign of a fortnight at a time when the effects of the recent disaster are still all too visible to the eye, when there has been no time to recoup or even fully to measure the losses of individuals, and to do so with the hearty cooperation of more than twenty thousand contributors in a city of some twenty-five thousand families, is an evidence of generosity and public spirit and of faith in the future of the city which, so far as I know, is without parallel.

The spirit shown in the flood prevention fund has been shown also in the rehabilitation relief work. Fortunately, when the present writer arrived in Dayton on the early morning of March 28 to represent the American Red Cross, there was already at work an improvised emergency relief organization in which the National Cash Register Company was taking the leading part, but in which there were also a very large number of volunteers who had welded themselves together in various ways in different sections of the city. This organization being at work and working effectively, it appeared to be best to concentrate the immediate attention of the Red Cross workers on the task of registering those who would require other assistance than the food, clothing and bedding, and similar emergency supplies, which were being distributed with open-handed liberality from some fifty relief stations. Within a few days the Red Cross was asked to assume supervision of the distribution of emergent relief supplies also, but it proved to be of great advantage that in the first week or ten days the registration could be started without the necessity of giving attention to the always absorbing task of managing the bread lines and clothing lines.

Now that the bills are in and audited it appears that the cost of the purchased supplies distributed in the first two or three weeks

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RESIDENCE IN DAYTON. HOLES BROKEN THROUGH NEAR THE ROOF SHOW A COMMON METHOD OF ESCAPE FROM THE WATERS OF THE FLOOD

through the relief stations was not less than $250,000. There were in addition donated supplies of perhaps equal amount. As rapidly as possible the relief stations were closed, one after another, until, in less than one month from the beginning of the relief work, not a single "hand-out" relief station was in operation.

This process was facilitated by the Red Cross distribution which had begun in the first week after the flood on the basis of the careful family registration. The donations made in the first six weeks mainly for furniture, as this was the elementary and imperative first step in household rehabilitation. A most satisfactory plan of cooperation with local furniture dealers was worked out, by which furniture was supplied by means of Red Cross requisitions on any member of the Furniture Retail Dealers' Association, thirteen in number. The head of the family to whom the requisition was issued selected the store at which he was to trade and the articles which he required, only the amount of the grant being stipulated in the requisition. No attempt was made to limit the choice either of goods or of dealers, as it was felt that each family could decide for itself how best to use the amount of the donation. The dealers had all been flooded, but their losses had been mainly on the first floor and in the basement, and the goods which they had saved on the upper floors were mainly such as were most needed to fill the orders which poured in upon them Extraordinary efforts were made to secure teams and trucks, to clean out first floors and basements, to get elevators into operation and to secure new goods to keep stocks replenished. Every dealer was made to feel that it was a point of honor to manage his part of the work in such a way as to reflect credit upon the retail furniture trade in the city of Dayton.

Through this distribution, in round numbers, five thousand families were given furniture on requisitions, which varied from $10 and

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HOUSE IN DAYTON DROPPED OVER EMBANKMENT, ONE END RESTING IN THE WATER

MAIN ENTRANCE OF NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY'S BUILDING AT DAYTON, OHIO, WHERE RELIEF HEADQUARTERS WERE ESTABLISHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FLOOD.

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SECTION OF RELIEF HEADQUARTERS AT DAYTON, IN THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY'S BUILDING.

$15 to about $100, depending on the size of the family, earning capacity, losses, savings, and other relevant facts, as shown by the registration and investigation which preceded every grant.

When this distribution was complete it had become evident that there would remain a fund which might be used in helping house owners to repair their houses in those cases in which they did not have sufficient property or equity interest to raise the required amount from their own resources. It is estimated that there are about one thousand families to whom such aid can appropriately be given and at the present writing such a distribution is in process.

Probably the grants will vary from $50 to $500, with an average of about $250. The larger amounts will be given to those whose homes are utterly destroyed and who do not have independent means with which to rebuild.

This is not the time to attempt to make acknowledgment of the services of individuals. That the disaster disclosed one man of the hour in John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company, all the world already knows. I must add my testimony to the extraordinary vision, the prompt action, and the cooperative spirit which he has shown. It is equally appropriate, however, to bear willing testimony to the display of similar qualities by the other members of the relief committee, and to express personal appreciation of the harmony of action, the utter unselfishness and mutual confidence which have characterized the local relief administration—no less than that of the State Commission from whom the funds for our work have come. The Dayton Citizens' Relief Committee has shown itself to be an altogether worthy channel through which the American Red Cross could make the benefactions of the nation effective. Its secretary-treasurer, with whom the Red Cross

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DAYTON CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE AT WORK

REFUGEES WAITING FOR FOOD IN THE EARLY DAYS AFTER THE FLOOD IN DAYTON

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representative has naturally been most continually in cooperation, has discharged his duties with great fidelity and in the most complete harmony with Red Cross principles.

I leave to others to record the sanitary work under the able direction of Major T. L. Rhoads, U. S. A., in which Red Cross nurses took a very prominent part, and the engineering work of repairing bridges, levees and sewers, cleaning the streets, etc., which until the work was taken over by the city, was under the supervision of Col. H. E. Talbott. There was, of course, the most intimate relation between the engineering work, the sanitary work and the relief work, all being responsible to the Dayton Citizens' Relief Committee, which has also taken the responsibility for the raising of the flood prevention fund.

The Red Cross Nurse in Dayton

BY MARY E. GLADWIN, R. N.,
Chief Nurse of the Red Cross Staff in Dayton.

[*From The American Journal of Nursing*]

SLEEP will not come,—behind tired eyelids the too active brain sees picture after picture of the nurses at work in Dayton. In the dripping rain, the "bread line," an appalling long line of patient, waiting people, two nurses hurrying up and down its length, helping a mother with her child, bestowing packages more securely in a basket, fastening a cloak about weary shoulders, giving a smile here, a few cheerful words there, carrying away a fretful child until the mother is ready to go home, helping a fainting woman to rest and shelter. A big modern schoolhouse, turned into a veritable hive of new activities; dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, hospital, a recitation room transformed into an accident and first-aid room, drugs and dressings on the teacher's desk; a blue gowned young woman with the Red Cross on her arm, bandaging cuts and bruises, caring for scores of small ailments and some grave ones. A city church, the temporary home of hundreds of refugees, the "Red Cross Lady," ceaselessly busy caring for many patients and, between whiles, cutting bread and butter, pouring coffee, sorting and giving out old clothes, stopping to hold the hand of a forlorn old creature and to persuade her that the almshouse is a comfortable and proper place to which she need not be ashamed to go. Another schoolhouse, another nurse bathing and finding clothes for a dozen little children whose mothers have gone to see what may be saved from homes wrecked by the flood. Churches, clubs, schoolhouses, halls, each with its nurses, each a center of beneficent healing of mind and body, pass in rapid review, and then back to our hospitable shelter, the N. C. R. as we quickly learned to call it, the National Cash Register factory, for luncheon.

Automobiles starting from the N. C. R. in various directions; each with its Red Cross nurse, this one with an armful of blankets going to remove two children with measles from their place of refuge to a hospital; that one taking a distraught mother to the place where her lost child was last seen; another hurrying to the Juvenile Court to report a father's cruelty to his children; another helping a deserted wife to a train which will bear her to shelter and protection. The fifth floor of the N. C. R., bearing now little resemblance of a factory office,—an alert, businesslike young woman coming forward, all in white, wearing a dainty cap with its tiny Red Cross in front, to tell us that her two hospital wards are full, her patients well cared for, and her nurses, with a smile, "working beautifully." A modern hospital this, with its up-to-date supervisor and its nurses

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wearing the uniforms of training schools of widely-separated cities.

A city street, river mud and debris piled breast high on either side, houses off their foundations or entirely washed away; a very different looking "Red Cross Lady" serenely picking her way around wrecked furniture, sodden mattresses, ruins of porches and sheds; wearing rubber boots, skirts kilted high, wet nearly to the waist, sending sick people to hospitals, inspecting plumbing, back yards and cellars; superintending all sorts of work from feeding the baby to the digging of trenches. Through all parts of the flooded city, nurses going on similar errands, inspecting nearly nine thousand houses and reporting conditions found. On the way to sanitary headquarters, a hurried glimpse of a nurse in an automobile whose triumphant expression is accounted for by the mattress, secured with great effort, in the back of the machine. On the next street, another nurse in a second automobile flashing by, this time in possession of a four-burner oil stove and a great bundle of clothes and blankets. Up the sticky, muddy steps of sanitary headquarters, to find a little nurse in brown, well known in Teachers College, New York, dispensing the most varied assortment of knowledge as to mattresses, shoes, rubber boots, baby clothes, contagious ambulances, the obligations of landlords, the cleaning of cellars. At a table on one side, a nurse in the well-known garb of the Chicago Visiting Nurse Association, with pencil poised, is answering questions, directing nurses, and making valuable and unique records.

Evening, home to the great house in the flooded district over which floats the American flag, around grey painted boards in the dim candle light, many nurses of the Red Cross partaking of one of black Mary's good stews. Disheartened, discouraged, depressed, out of sorts with the weather and the general discomfort? Not at all. Tired enough, very cold, coughing more than one likes to hear, sometimes very hoarse; but bright, cheerful, courteous, telling stories of obstacles overcome, seeing always the bright side, looking forward eagerly to renewed service on the morrow,—the one lone Red Cross man of the family filling coffee cups, placating Mary when meals seemed doubtful, making the furnace fire if need arises, mysteriously finding automobiles for use, helping to get transportation to our home and waving a cheerful good-bye as the train bears us away.

"But few of these are pictures of nursing," you exclaim. "Anybody could have done such work." Nevertheless, experts agree that no women save those trained in similar fashion and with similar preparation could have obtained like results. The presence of more than one hundred trained, efficient nurses produces a feeling of security and protection, in a community living in daily dread of an epidemic, which cannot be measured in words, in addition to the valuable sanitary and health work actually performed. First one and then another prominent man engaged in relief work remonstrated when small groups of nurses began to go home and was not satisfied when reminded that there was no typhoid, no unusual amount of illness of any sort. The assurance that a telegram to Miss Delano would always bring nurses in time of need was met by the answer that "your presence in the city might prevent the need from arising."

A good piece of work was that done in Dayton, thoroughly good nursing work, done in such harmony of spirit and co-operation as is seldom seen. The attempt to help in a time of great need and suffering has brought us very near together. The weeks of hard work have been a great privilege and we venture to believe have in some sort produced a new standard of public health service for times of disaster. Remembering that such work could be duplicated by the Red Cross, if necessary, in a score of places, one can only say as did the Dayton physician with tears very near the surface: "God bless the Red Cross nurses everywhere."

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Relief Operations Along the Wabash and Lower Ohio Rivers

C. M. HUBBARD,
Special Representative American Red Cross.

WITH heavy indebtedness resulting from a failure of the wheat crops last year and heavy losses in the January flood this year, the tenant farmers of the Wabash Valley were rendered helpless by the April flood, which rose three feet higher than ever before, and swept away their hay, corn, furniture, hogs, chickens and farming implements. The dwellers in the towns on the Ohio were likewise overwhelmed by the unprecedented flood which inundated their homes and swept away hundreds of houses.

The writer, representing the American Red Cross, reached Mt. Vernon, Indiana, near the mouth of the Wabash, April 8, while the water was at its highest. He was joined a week later by Mr. C. L. Gurney of the St. Louis Provident Association, who remained in the field and rendered most valuable assistance until the work was completed.

The United States Army and the state governments were providing food, tents and blankets for the people and feed for the live stock that had sought refuge in the towns and in the camps on the hills, but it remained for the Red Cross to organize relief to help the farmers put in a crop and the town folk to get back into their homes and resume their usual occupations after the flood had receded.

Through the co-operation of citizens' relief committees the work of registering those that would need help was inaugurated in nineteen towns in rapid succession.

It was a novel experience to go from one place to another in a river steamboat, across fields and through sparsely timbered pasture lands. Only a skillful pilot could tell the course of the river. Without the swift current and the trees it would have been like a lake from twenty to sixty miles wide. With the rain, high wind and huge waves it was sometimes more like the open sea.

Shawneetown, Ill., Uniontown and Caseyville, Ky., and Grandview, Ind., were inundated and suffered appalling damage, but the other points—Mt. Vernon, New Harmony, Griffin, Crawleyville, Evansville, Rockport and Eureka, Ind.; New Haven, Junction, Equality, Carmi, Maunie and Elizabethtown, Ill., and Bird's Point, Crosno and Wolf Island, Mo., were simply centers for the registration of tenant farmers and day laborers in the adjacent flooded agricultural districts.

As fast as the registration cards were filled out showing names and ages of the members of the families, losses, resources, indebtedness, occupation and possible sources of help, they were carefully reviewed by the Red Cross representative and the local citizens' relief committee and a joint conclusion reached regarding the help that would be absolutely necessary. The applicant would invariably be known personally by one or more members of the committee.

The relief was in no sense a restoration of a uniform percentage of the losses. On the contrary, a large loser might receive nothing, while he who suffered but little might have the greater part of his loss restored. It depended upon the man's ability to help himself, which was determined by the resources that he still had left at his command. Tenant farmers, day laborers, small wage earners, widows and owners of small business establishments received the

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largest aid in proportion to their losses, while land owners, business and professional men were usually able to recover from their losses without Red Cross help.

In the farming districts the relief was commonly in the form of feed for the teams, furniture, clothing and groceries. In the towns it more often included repairs to the house, furniture and clothing.

It was a rule that only the minimum help required should be given. A few exceptions were made in favor of those who had made sacrifices, like the fisherman on the Wabash who owned a good motor boat, with which he could have saved his valuable nets and other equipment, but who refused to look after his property as long as white flags of distress from inundated farm houses indicated that there were human lives in danger. When finally he returned for his nets they had been swept down the river and lost. He was given an honorarium of two hundred dollars over and above what otherwise he would have received.

By working day and night, including Sundays, the registration and the reviewing of the cases with the local committees progressed so rapidly that the first requisitions upon the Red Cross for relief funds were made in two weeks and by the end of April the registration was practically complete and the greater portion of the relief orders issued throughout the entire district. The farmers thus procured the help they needed by the time it was possible to resume their work.

In moving houses back on to their foundations and repairing them the Citizens' Relief Committee in Shawneetown let contracts for groups of houses to the lowest bidders and had the work done under a competent supervisor. This insured good workmanship, speed and economy.

Capt. S. P. Morris of Denver, who, as the representative of the Red Cross did efficient work in the flooded districts along the Ohio below Shawneetown to Cairo, Ill., had made a preliminary survey of conditions along the Mississippi on the Missouri side and had found much suffering. Having completed the work along the Wabash and Ohio Rivers, the writer was directed by the National Director to transfer his operations to Missouri. Accordingly early in May, accompanied by Mr. Gurney, he went to that section and covered Bird's Point, Crosno and Wolf Island, Mo. The conditions were similar to those in the Wabash Valley and the same methods were followed. Many of the farmers had suffered heavy losses in the disastrous flood of last year and had not recovered from its effects.

Relief was not distributed in cash. "Relief lists," made up from the joint decisions of the local committee and the representative of the Red Cross, were prepared in duplicate and one of them placed in the hands of the chairman, who issued orders for the relief indicated. The orders were made good on any dealer in town, so that the beneficiary could take advantage of competition in getting the lowest prices. Separate orders were issued for the different kinds of relief.

After the orders were filled they were receipted by the beneficiaries, certified by the dealers and returned to the chairman, who approved them and sent them in packages to the Red Cross representative, who compared them with the duplicate relief list and made out checks payable to the dealers. The checks were sent to the chairmen of the relief committees, who countersigned them and sent them to the dealers. Thus no one handled any money directly and the Red Cross retained in its possession the registration cards, a duplicate relief list and receipted and approved vouchers showing the exact kind and amount of relief supplied to each family.

It was a distressing fact that the tenant farmers in all the flooded districts were heavily in debt. Their mortgage and other indebtedness generally equaled and often exceeded the value of their entire possessions. The question was raised as to

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whether these intelligent, hard working men were not the victims of an economic condition that kept them perpetually in debt and gave them no promise for the future. But it was explained that they had suffered from crop failures and a series of flood disasters, all of which were exceptional and that under ordinary conditions they were prosperous. Many instances were cited of men who, beginning as tenant farmers, had become land owners and well to do. But this year, with their indebtedness, their heavy losses and their impaired credit, those who were still tenant farmers would have been in a sorry predicament, indeed, without the assistance of the Red Cross.

It is remarkable and gratifying that in all the territory covered by the writer and his associate there was no loss of life, no epidemic of disease and comparatively little illness of any kind. The nearest approach to a drowning was when a jolly and popular pastor of a church in Shawneetown, in landing from a motor boat in the darkness of a rainy night, stepped off into water thirty feet deep. But after he had gone for a breathless moment, during which he said he thought he had gone down about a mile and back again, he reappeared at the exact spot where he had disappeared, threw his arm over the edge of the boat and was hauled in without having even lost the handbag which he carried. As a consequence he was for the next few days the subject of many good-natured witticisms instead of serious obituary eulogies.

But for a time health conditions looked serious at Shawneetown, where some two thousand men, women and children were camped in tents on the hills three miles back of the town. For several days while the water was highest there were incessant cold rains and high winds and many were sick with colds, sore throats, bronchitis, rheumatism and other ills. After a conference of the local health officers, the physician in charge of the militia, the representative of the State Board of Health and the Red Cross representative, it was decided to convert an adjacent school house into a hospital. Accordingly Adjutant General Dixon of the National Guard ordered a supply of cots, bedding and other hospital necessaries and the Red Cross sent to Chicago for nurses.

Four nurses responded at once, but when they reached Eldorado, Ill., eighteen miles from Shawneetown, they found themselves "water-bound." They were not to be thwarted, however, but hired a boat which carried them six miles across country to Equality. There they found a stretch of railroad intact, took possession of a hand car and pushed and propelled it with their baggage piled on top, a distance of six miles, to the village of Junction. At Junction they hired a second boat and triumphantly crossed the six miles of water which lay between them and Shawneetown. And then the rain ceased, the sun shone brightly, the sick people got well as by magic and in three days it became apparent that the hospital was not needed. After the nurses departed, the hospital supplies, ordered several days before, arrived in good condition and were distributed among the flood sufferers.

The work conducted by the writer may be summarized as follows:

Centers of Relief Distribution.

Birds Point, Mo.
Carmi, Ill.
Caseyville, Ky.
Crawleyville, Ind.
Crosno, Mo.
Elizabethtown, Ill.
Equality, Ill.
Eureka, Ind.
Evansville, Ind.
Grand View, Ind.
Griffin, Ind.
Junction, Ill.
Mt. Vernon, Ill.
New Harmony, Ind.
New Haven, Ill.
Rockport, Ind.
Shawneetown, Ind.
Uniontown, Ky.
Wolf Island, Mo.

Families to whom Red Cross help

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was given at these distribution centers numbered 1,714 and the total expenditure for relief has been $104,058.

Governor Samuel Ralston of Indiana had flood relief funds at his disposal and there was the closest co-operation with him. He supplied all that was required at Crawleyville, Eureka, Evansville, Grandview and Rockport and $5,000.00 at Mt. Vernon, $1,000.00 at New Harmony and $500.00 at Griffin, making a total of $13,343.00 supplied by him in the above statement, leaving $90,665.00, which was covered by the Red Cross funds. That the expenditures were quite conservative was plainly evident to any one viewing the destruction after the water went down.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the various local relief committees. They were invariably made up of the best men in the community, who gave unstintedly of their time and energy, not only in aiding the National and State Governments in the distribution of emergency rations, but also in assisting the Red Cross in its rehabilitation work. They cheerfully gave many hours to the tedious and exacting work of reviewing the registration cards for the determination of the needs, in which their knowledge of the applicants was invaluable.

In addition to all this the committee at Mt. Vernon and Evansville raised and expended considerable sums for emergency relief in the early stages of the flood and were assiduous in rescuing people and live stock from their peril. Mayor Moeller of Mt. Vernon was one of the most valuable pilots or guides to the U. S. Government boats on their rescue and relief expeditions.

The promptness and efficiency of the United States Army officials in supplying immediate emergency rations at various points on the Ohio and its tributaries and of the Illinois State authorities under Gen. Dickson and the Chicago Association of Commerce in supplying places in Illinois cannot be too highly commended. They supplied food and bedding to all who were driven from their homes, feed for live stock, and were active and efficient in rescuing both people and live stock in danger. The fact that they took care of the needs while the water was up, made it possible for the Red Cross to concentrate its work upon replacing families in their homes after the waters had receded.

The citizens everywhere extended every possible courtesy to the Red Cross representatives and telephone exchanges gave the free use of their local and long distance service. That the gratitude on the part of the people was deep and genuine should be some compensation to the thousands who made the relief possible by their generous contributions to the Red Cross funds. It was sometimes difficult to express their feelings in words.

A good old German blacksmith in lower Mississippi County, who was universally beloved by all who knew him, had lost his furniture and all his wood and timber for repair work and many of his tools.

He had gathered up such remnants as he could find and had tried to open up his shop in an old shed, but he had but little to work with and was utterly discouraged. When Mr. Gurney, on behalf of the Red Cross, presented him with orders for furniture and blacksmith supplies aggregating one hundred and ten dollars his gratitude was beyond words,—he could not talk English very well, anyway,—so he expressed his feelings in a language that has been universally understood since the days of Adam, by crying like a child with joy and thanksgiving.

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Roughing It for the Red Cross

S. P. Morris,
Special Representative, American Red Cross.

UNDER wired instructions from Mr. Bicknell, the National Director, the writer left Denver Friday, April 4th, for Shawneetown, Illinois. Night trains in the flooded district were out of the question and those operating in daylight were moving under orders to take extreme precautions against accident and isolation. Tickets sold carried with them no guarantee of destination. Accordingly when McLeansboro, Illinois, was reached, the railroad company would not give assurances of getting farther than one station south on the Shawneetown branch. It became necessary to go still farther east to the town of Carmi, Illinois.

At this point word of distress at Maunie, Illinois, had been received, and an investigation was immediately commenced as to the condition there. This revealed the fact that the State of Illinois, through Adjutant General Dickson of the National Guard, was providing all that was necessary in the way of emergency relief. All wires into Shawneetown or nearby points had been destroyed. At Carmi for more than four hours every effort was made by the Telephone Company to pick up a wire into or near Shawneetown. Rumors of an alarming nature were being sent broadcast concerning the fate of the town. These were brought by boat to various points and were losing nothing in repetition.

The Big Four Railroad finally decided to send a train into Eldorado, which arrived there just at dusk, after traveling through several miles of water up to the steps, and which threatened each minute to extinguish the fires in the engine. A violent storm which had prevailed over the entire district throughout the day led the livery-stable men to refuse to take teams out of the stables. Accordingly, it became necessary to remain at Eldorado for the night. At daybreak the storm passed and a team was secured as it was possible to get, by a roundabout way, to the town of Equality, Illinois, which was the nearest point by land to Shawneetown.

At Equality the back water had risen to such a height that two of the three coal mines, upon which the town depended for its support, had been flooded. One of these, the largest of all, provided a spectacular feature in an explosion, caused by the inflow of the water which drove the air into the several chambers, until finally no space remained to be filled. A low rumbling as of an earthquake gave warning, and shortly afterward water, in geyser fashion, shot up into the air to a height of over 100 feet. Accompanying the intermittent upheavals of water, one of the mine cages at the bottom was thrown out and away from the mouth of the mine to a distance of some three hundred feet, while a fly wheel, weighing about twelve hundred pounds, was thrown far into the air and a long-distance from the mine entrance.

The fight to save the mine had occupied so entirely the attention of everyone, that, until further effort was found to be useless, no attention had been given to the distress of individuals. On the suggestion of the writer the Mayor called a public meeting of citizens and an emergency relief committee was formed to handle the situation which confronted the town. An inventory of the available food supply of the city was taken, and, it was found that less than three days' supplies were available for all purposes. This was an

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important feature when it was remembered that supplies could come by rail only as far as Eldorado, and then only by a roundabout route, and that it would be necessary to transport them by wagons from that point over badly washed roads for about fourteen miles. A survey was arranged for, which revealed that about three hundred people were homeless and in need of immediate supplies of food and clothing. A Finance Committee was appointed which raised $300 in the town in a very brief time to purchase food for immediate needs. Adjutant General Dickson was advised by wire of the condition, and requisition was made on him for such supplies as would be necessary to maintain the sufferers until such time as the water receded.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of studying the labor situation, and to learn the possibilities for employment of those who had been forced into idleness by the flooding of the mines. This committee requested the railroad companies to use local labor in the reconstruction of the railroads in the vicinity; and the mines in the surrounding country to use any surplus labor that might remain after all local needs were supplied. Survey cards were printed, and instructions given showing how to find out just what the losses and needs were. The relief committee began immediately the task of sheltering, feeding and clothing those driven from their homes and employment.

While this work was going on, efforts were being made by the writer to secure a launch in which to travel over the fourteen miles of corn fields, now several feet under water, to reach Shawneetown. The storm having renewed its violence, waves were running some two and one-half to three feet high where formerly the tassels of corn had danced in the sunlight. No one could be found to risk boat or life in making the trip. Accordingly, when night fell the drive back to Eldorado was taken in order to have a wire base for the purpose of reports and to receive information and instructions.

The alarming reports concerning Shawneetown continued to be current with no possible way of determining their accuracy. As early as liverymen could be induced to make the trip, return to Equality was made on the following morning. Arrival there revealed some of the results of the survey inaugurated the day before. For example, it was found that in the Catholic Parish of Father Roken, consisting of sixty families, fifty-three families had been driven from their homes by the water; that the first mine that could be worked would be out of service at least ninety days, while the largest mine would be incapacitated for at least six months; that the miners were native and not foreign; and that sixty per cent of them owned their own homes. It was clear, therefore, that rehabilitation work by the Red Cross would be necessary.

At Equality your representative met Major Frank, of the Medical Corps of the Illinois National Guard, enroute to Shawneetown with medical supplies to meet the conditions reported at that point. The Major was marooned at Equality for three days through the storm conditions. On Wednesday morning the storm subsided sufficiently for the writer to cajole a motor boatman into attempting the trip toward Shawneetown. On this trip a pathetic incident of the tour occurred. A baby that had died late in the week preceding, had been awaiting burial until such time as it could be taken to a point near Junction. When we set out on our voyage the water was so rough that the relatives feared to make the trip, and entrusted the little casket to the care of the Red Cross. The boat put out on its somewhat dangerous journey with the little casket on board and after a rough battle with the waves the sad errand was completed and the pathetic burden delivered to friends. Continuing our journey, we finally reached Junction, Illinois, in safety, the nearest dry land point toward Shawneetown.

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It now became necessary to walk over land some eight miles along the railroad right of way to the edge of the back water, where the refugees from Shawneetown had encamped. A survey of the camp showed that the situation was being well handled by the State and through the courtesy of Captain Taylor of the Illinois National Guard, a boat was placed at our disposal, by which we reached the second story of the Riverside Hotel. There we were joined by Mr. Hubbard of the Red Cross, who had reached the town the night before by the river side from Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

A division of the territory was arranged with Mr. Hubbard, who established his headquarters at Mount Vernon, taking supervision over Shawneetown and points up the Ohio River. My own territory was to be from Shawneetown down the Ohio River to Cairo, Illinois, and down the Mississippi as far as Hickman, Kentucky, with headquartes at Paducah and Cairo.

The return trip to Eldorado was covered in practically the same manner and accomplished in safety. Reports by this time began to be received of distress at Harrisburg, Illinois, west of Eldorado and some twenty-five miles back from the Ohio River. A team was secured to drive as far as the road permitted, then passage was secured on a switch engine to the waters' edge and a skiff was taken to the other side of the flood water, where another switch engine completed the journed into the city. Here an efficient organization was found to exist, consisting of a joint committee from the Commercial Club and the county and city authorities. Some sixty-five families were flooded, about six hundred people being homeless. The mines had been saved from flooding by building cement dikes. The water by this time was at a stand, and the committee was convinced that no help from the Red Cross would be needed, as the mine companies were providing food and necessities for their employes and the miners' unions were arranging assistance for their members. Several cases of smallpox existed, but were under control, and the entire situation was good. The personnel of the committee at this point was of a very high order. The judges of the District Court adjourned their session and became active members in the relief organization.

A desperate fight was made to save the electric light plant from becoming submerged. It belonged to a foreign corporation with headquarters in a distant city. Finally the local manager informed the Central Emergency Committee that he would have to give up the fight, that the water was then several feet deep around his machinery, and that an hour longer would be the limit of effort. The committee learned from him the amount of labor necessary to save the plant, and accordingly advanced money to the amount of some fifteen hundred dollars from their relief funds to provide the labor necessary to continue the fight. This saved the situation and the town was spared the added dangers of darkness.

After making sure that conditions at Harrisburg could be handled by the committee, and that no funds would be needed from the Red Cross, the journey toward Paducah was resumed and finally, by dint of travel by hand-car and freight train, Brookport on the Ohio River was reached just about midnight. The approaches to the ferry were submerged, but, through the courtesy of the railroad employes of the Big Four, it was possible finally to get on the freight ferry transfer and Paducah was reached in safety.

Establishing headquarters at Paducah, trips now were made in all directions. A visit was made by launch to Metropolis on the Illinois side, where reports of distress and suffering had arisen. Here, as elsewhere in that commonwealth, it was found that the State of Illinois was providing emergency relief in an ample way, and that nothing would be needed from the Red Cross.

The next point reached was Smith-

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land, Kentucky, to which point a launch was taken on the following day. This is a town of some six hundred people, of whom three-fifths had been flooded, some eighty-five families being represented among those losing by the water. The regular army was providing rations to feed about two hundred people who were dependent. A survey committee was organized, chosen from the members of the local relief committee, which already had been formed. It was evident that considerable help would be necessary for the town was a sorry picture as the wind threshed the water against the houses and over the flooded stocks and fixtures of what had been attractive stores. Here extremes of rehabilitation were found to be required. On the one hand, the newspaper had been completely ruined in presses, type, paper, stock and habitation; while, on the other hand, a blacksmith, his forge, anvils and materials gone, now stood upon the same plane with his brother of the press. To-day the roll of machinery is heard at the newspaper office, the ring of the anvil comes forth from the blacksmith's shop, both as a result of the Red Cross work of re-establishment. Thirty-seven families, representing one hundred and eight people, were included in the range of assistance given.

From this point Birdsville, Kentucky, was reached. About twenty families, totaling one hundred people, were fed from government rations. The dependence of this point was on the stone quarries. These empty themselves with the fall of the river and nothing was needed beyond the temporary rations from the government.

At Birdsville the only fatality on the lower Ohio occurred. A farmer attempting to return by night in a skiff to his farm on an island was drowned, leaving behind the wife and five children. Inquiry developed that he carried $3,000 of life insurance, but that difficulty would be experienced in getting the money inasmuch as his body had not been recovered. Neighbors contributed sufficient relief to carry the family for several weeks. Five weeks later the body was recovered about ninety miles from the scene of the accident. Correspondence by wire was taken up with the insurance companies. Prompt settlement of the claims was made.

Golconda, on the Illinois side of the river, next was visited. Here out of a population of twelve hundred and forty, two hundred and thirty-four people were flooded from sixty-four homes, three of which were completely wrecked. The State of Illinois was feeding the refugees, and employment on railroads and in the farming communities would be abundant with the return to normal river conditions. The town was surrounded by a well-to-do farming section and the two banks had over $500,000 in deposits distributed over a large number of small depositors. No rehabilitation was necessary at this point.

Steamer was then taken to Rose Clair, Illinois, a town of twelve hundred population. The State of Illinois also was providing provisions at this point. The spar mines of J. R. McLean are located here. Some sixty-seven houses were submerged and one hundred and fifty persons were homeless. Typhoid and smallpox were in evidence and the town was still suffering from the January flood of this year. The miners were non-union, so that no assistance could be looked for from the miners' union. A survey committee was established at this point with instructions to report conditions to Mr. Hubbard at Shawneetown.

Elizabethtown, Illinois, was reached by launch from Rose Clair, where refugees from submerged farms had taken shelter and were being fed from the state supplies. Investigation revealed only two families needing rehabilitation, and these were provided for.

Reports from Carrsville and Dekoven on the Kentucky side indicated that nothing but emergency relief,

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which was being provided by the regular army, was necessary.

Returning to Paducah, the towns of Columbus and Wickliffe, Kentucky, on the Mississippi River, next were visited. At the former point desolation ruled supreme. Four times within twelve months business properties and homes had been submerged and flight to the hills beyond the town had been in order. Not a house in the entire community escaped the flood on this rise of the river. Emergency relief was provided by the army, but the sanitary conditions were threatening. Long distance 'phone conferences with Board of Health officials and with the Governor resulted in the State of Kentucky providing for sanitation expenses. A survey committee was organized, resulting in awards to thirty-nine families, fourteen of whom were widows, and of these the majority had dependent families.

At Wickliffe, Kentucky, where about five thousand refugees had been fed, it was found that no damage by water had occurred, the point being a natural place of refuge on account of its elevation. With the return of the refugees to their homes a serious sanitary situation was found confronting the city and our co-opeartion was extended to assist them in getting necessary sanitation supplies from the State of Kentucky.

With the fall of the rivers around Cairo, the conditions adjacent to that city revealed a need of such proportions as to make that the logical place from which to conduct operations, and accordingly, headquarters were transferred there.

Future City and its relief problems are discussed elsewhere in this number of the RED CROSS MAGAZINE, and will be omitted here.

Illinois territory of some thirty miles in extent, surrounding Cairo and populated by farmers who formerly were in affluent circumstances, but who had been crippled by the floods of 1912 and had suffered severely by the water of this year, provided a field of operation for a survey committee of exceptional ability. Eighty-nine families, two-thirds of which are negroes, totalling two hundred and seventy-five people, cultivating thirty-five hundred and thirty-three acres, were given feed and seed with which to make crops. In many instances their buildings were repaired, and many others were provided with furniture and clothing, placing all in a position to begin the fight for existence anew. The Chicago Association of Commerce provided the Red Cross with a solid train of twenty-five cars, containing over two hundred tons of hay, two thousand bushels of feed corn, one thousand bushels of seed, and a car load of furniture necessary to complete the operations in this farming section.

The Kentucky farm section stretching forty miles up and down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was cared for entirely from Red Cross resources. Starting at a point north of Columbus, Kentucky, where ten families of forty people cultivate five hundred and six acres, through East Cairo, through Barlow, with seven families totaling twenty-five people, and four hundred and seventy-four acres, Halloway Landing, with seven families, thirty-three people and three hundred and twenty-five acres, to Pace's Landing, twenty-six families, one hundred and twelve people, and ten hundred and seventy-six acres, the American Red Cross has helped to make it possible for a section to thrive again that otherwise would be strewn with the debris of destructive waters. They have been given "a working chance."

In the entire territory under the care of the writer 423 families, of whom 148 were white and 275 were negro, representing two thousand and twenty-four people, have been assisted: 6,895 acres of ground were seeded for crops, 342 farm animals were provided with feed, so they could be used to put in, cultivate and harvest the crops. Homes of 285 families were moved back on their foundations and repaired, while business re-establishment was provided for farmers, blacksmiths, grocers, school teachers and a newspaper.

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An Entire City Afloat

S. P. Morris,
Special Representative American Red Cross.

THE caption of this article well describes the situation created by the 1913 floods in Future City, Illinois, a suburb of Cairo, for, of the 214 dwellings comprising the town known as Future City, not a single dwelling or outbuilding remained in the exact location that it occupied when the Ohio River thundered through the embankments on the east side of the delta on which Future City and Cairo rest.

Future City, so-called, is the negro adaptation of the name of the original owners of the plat which was divided into city lots, it having been the property of a man by the name of Futril. The negro dialect changed it to the name by which it is now known, for it must be stated, that, with but few exceptions, the entire population of a thousand souls are negroes.

The title, "A Future City Negro," is one which the residents of this settlement cherish with pride, and is the highest compliment that the white people of Cairo can bestow upon the negroes.

This neighborhood is clearly defined as occupied by negroes quite distinct from the "Town Negroes," who reside in Cairo proper. Thrifty, hard working men and women have gone into this section, and, from their earnings as laborers, washerwomen and domestic help, have by dint of years of denial and sacrifice, purchased the ground and finally the houses, small in most instances, it is true, rickety and unprepossessing in others, to be sure, but, nevertheless,

SITE OF FUTURE CITY, ILLINOIS, AFTER THE FLOOD.

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FUTURE CITY, ILLINOIS. NOTE HIGH WATER MARK ON ROOF AND WALL OF CHURCH
THIS CHURCH WAS CARRIED FAR FROM ITS FOUNDATION

hallowed by the name and associations of home.

Outside of the legal government of the City of Cairo, and having no form of administration of their own, the trustworthiness of the people of this territory is shown by the remark of the State's Attorney for that district, that it was a "rare occurrence when a Future City negro appeared before the bar of justice for prosecution." The manufacturing plants of which Cairo is proud, and upon which it, in a large measure, depends, get their labor supply from the citizens of this place. Having their own schools, stores, churches, lodges and places of amusement, they constitute in very truth, a city.

A scant twelve months had passed since the "High Water" of 1912 bursting through from the Mississippi River side had brought desolation and loss to these industrious people. Their homes had been floated blocks from their foundations, and for months they had lived in tents and shacks, taking what little time they could spare from earning a livelihood, and what money could be spared from their earnings, to get their homes back upon foundations and repairing them so that they were habitable once more. It takes but little power of imagination to conceive the dread that filled the minds of the owners of these small properties when the government officials announced the coming of the highest stage of water which had ever visited this section from the Ohio River side; while at the same time an announcement of rising waters in the upper Mississippi added its quota to the alarm and anxiety.

Every able-bodied man, negro or white, was needed to reinforce the levees, and to help construct the bulkheads that would be necessary to keep out the waters, now rising at the rate of nearly two feet every day, from the manufacturing district and from the City of Cairo. Days and nights of incessant toil in this direction left neither time nor strength to protect their own properties. At last,

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with a roar that spread the message in all directions, the waters which had commenced their depredations at Dayton and Peru, added new totals of devastation as they swept from the Ohio River side into, through and away with the dwellings of this community. Higher and higher rose the bulkheads around the City of Cairo, wider and stronger were made the earthen protections that saved that city. Subway entrances were barricaded, and countless numbers of bags of sand were filled and placed in order to fight back the waters from entering that town.

But each additional safety for Cairo meant additional depth of water to Future City, and additional loss and discouragement to its people. Higher and higher the muddy invader climbed until the eaves of the roofs came to be the playground of the waves. Then, one by one, buoyed by the still rising flood, the houses began the journeys, which, in many instances, were to end far removed from their foundations. Or again, they were driven by the winds in combat one against the other, leaving but an angle of wall, a roof or nail filled timbers to bear mute testimony that the water soaked and muddy wreckage once had been a home. The labor incident to the protection of Cairo, the camaraderie of the Refuge Camps and the drawing of state rations, all, for the time being, dulled the sense of loss.

It was a time of discouragement. The homes and business houses and churches of all Future City were bobbing drunkenly about in the water. rolling over, becoming hourly more skewed and twisted and distorted and moving slowly but inevitably down stream. At this dark hour the special representative of the Red Cross arrived and took counsel with the Mayor of Cairo, and then with a committee of good men appointed by the mayor, Adjutant General Dickson of the Illinois National Guard was also called into counsel.

Then to someone came an inspiration. Not a moment was to be lost in putting it into effect; and presently, to the intense entertainment of the

FUTURE CITY HOUSES WHICH WERE TOWED BACK HOME

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CHARACTERISTIC GROUP OF FUTURE CITY HOUSES AS THEY WERE LEFT AFTER THE FLOOD. THESE WERE CAPTURED WHILE FLOATING AWAY, TOWED BACK AND ANCHORED AS SHOWN HERE.

crowds which lined the tops of the levees gazing across the muddy waters, a chase began such as probably has had no counterpart in history. A fleet of motor boats suddenly appeared and scattering in all directions rushed for the reeling runaway houses. A boat would dash alongside a house, her crew would quickly attach a rope to some convenient projection, and then reversing her direction the chugging motor, like a miniature tug, would tow her capture slowly back to the site of Future City. Water was deep over all and none could determine the exact spot from which the house had come, but it would be brought back into its own neighborhood and anchored there to a tree or telegraph pole. Then away would hurry the motor boat for another capture.

The speed and skill with which this novel game was played will be understood when it is known that 168 houses were re-captured, brought home and anchored to wait for the going down of the waters. Adjutant General Dickson changed his profession for that day and became Admiral of the motor boat fleet.

When the excitement of the chase was over and the water subsided and the poor broken houses had settled into their beds of mud, the committee took up the slow, exacting and perplexing task of giving a future to Future City. Cards were printed with place for the name of the subdivision, the number of the lot or lots, and the number of the block in which the houses belonged, together with the name of the owner. Blue print plats of the section were secured. The committee divided the territory into districts corresponding to the number of members on the committee. Each then began the identification of the properties found in his district.

As each owner claimed his truant structure, the plat was consulted, and the owner's name, which previously had been secured from the tax roll at the County Court House, was con-

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firmed. The house was tagged with one of the cards on which the data were placed. In this way, it was found that, of the 214 properties which had been torn from their foundations, it would be necessary for the owners of 189 of them to have assistance in returning them to their locations, and repairing them to a point where they could be occupied with some degree of comfort.

Contractors were now requested to go into the territory and estimate just what it would cost to move each property back to the location indicated on the card which they would find tacked upon the property, to place it upon a proper foundation and in habitable shape. When this was done it was found that an expenditure of $22,687 would be required to complete the work. The American Red Cross agreed to bear the cost, contracts were drawn up between the owners of the properties and the contractors, clearly specifying just what was to be done to each property, and the amount for which the contractor agreed to do part or all of the rehabilitation of that property.

A number of the negroes clubbed together, purchased "rollers," "jacks" and "crabs," so that where an owner figured that he could move his own property with the assistance of his neighbors, for a less amount than that estimated by the contractors, he entered into what was termed a "partial contract" with the committee, which authorized him to employ labor up to the amount which he had stated was necessary for the moving of the house. The back of the contract was used as a time sheet, with the name and hours worked by each person so employed. This method secured the labor of the owner on his own property without cost, and, at the same time, made it possible for him to work on the properties of others and secure his day's wages when so doing. As a result of this policy, in but one instance where this "partial contract" was entered into, did the cost of removal equal the amount estimated by the contractors as necessary. The owners were given to understand, that, if they saved on the moving of the house, more money was available for the repairs upon the property after it was replaced.

When a house was placed upon its foundation, the owner signed a certificate to that effect. The committee which had appointed three of its number as a sub-building committee, received from this sub-committee a report that they had inspected the property and that the work was satisfactorily done. This certificate, contract and bill for the labor, approved by the Committee, was then turned over to the Red Cross representative, who drew a check for the amount, sending the check and the approved bill to the Treasurer of the Committee, who countersigned the check, and saw that the bill was receipted and returned to the Red Cross. On the completion of the moving contract or partial contract, a contract for repairs to the property was entered into in the same way. If the owner, from his experience of last year, could engage labor and buy materials cheaper than the contractor's estimate, then another partial contract was entered into, which required him first, to secure a list of the lumber that would be required to repair his property; then, to canvass the lumber yards to see at what figure he could buy the material. Inasmuch as many of the lumber yards had lumber which was impaired for the general market by having been stained by the water, but which was not impaired for service, a considerable saving was possible to the frugal owner for his effort. His bill of lumber, when the lowest figure was secured, was guaranteed and he was authorized to hire carpenters and labor up to a certain amount.

In this way, it is conservative to figure, that at least twenty-five per cent increase in value was secured for every dollar expended from the Red Cross Funds. Of course, where it was cheapest to award the entire contract for removal and repair, this was done. All contracts ran between the owners and the contractors, the

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American Red Cross acting as the guarantor of a fixed and clearly stated sum, the contracts expressly stating that the liability of the American Red Cross was limited to the amount stipulated in the contract.

An agreement was entered into between the owner and the local committee, whereby the owner promised, that, in consideration of the assistance given by the American Red Cross, he would replace his fences, and whitewash these and all of his buildings immediately upon the completion of the work on his property. It was believed by the committee that sufficient saving could be made in the total allowance to provide the lime necessary for this work. It also was agreed by the owners who received Red Cross funds that, on a day definitely fixed by the Committee, and designated by it as "Clean Up" day, that each owner who had been helped would give that entire day to cleaning up the entire city; not his own property, but the streets, alleys and abandoned properties of the place. These arrangements were entered into willingly, and it is the Committee's belief, knowing the character of the negroes, that there is no question but that the agreements will be kept.

Included in the Future City award, was another small community populated by white people, and known as Urbandale. An interesting arrangement was made at this point. A woman who owned her own home and an additional small property which she had rented as part of her income, was paying for these properties in the Building and Loan Association. Last year both properties were severely damaged, and the Building and Loan Association had repaired them for her, increasing the loan to cover the expenditure. The damage to both properties this year was more serious than before. The amount necessary for this year's repairs, when added to the obligation already resting upon the properties became prohibitive for her to carry with her income. After studying the situation carefully, and after many conferences with the Building and Loan Association, an agreement was entered into with the Building and Loan Association by which they agreed to repair both properties and place them in habitable condition; to issue a new series of stock to cover the entire amount of obligations outstanding and the cost of repairs, and to reduce the rate of interest on the entire amount to four per cent. This made reasonably certain, the ability of the woman, ultimately, to complete her payments and save her property. The rental from her additional property and her income from sewing will enable her to live and to meet the payments at the reduced rate. The American Red Cross, accordingly, in consideration of the restoration of the property and the reduced rate of interest by the Building and Loan Association, contracted to pay an entire year's payments in advance for the owner of the property. The repairs are under way, and, it is believed, a satisfactory solution of the problem was reached.

The cardinal principles of the American Red Cross clearly have been held in view. The initiative and detail have been carried by a committee of local people. The recipients of awards have been placed under obligation to do as much additional for themselves as was practicable under all of the conditions of the case. Encouragement, by this assistance, displaced gloom, defeat and discontent in the entire community. Doubt as to the wisdom of frugality and independence was removed.

The Local Committe consisting of Mayor Walter Wood, Mr. Alexander Wilson, Mr. R. L. Redmond, Mr. E. A. Smith, Mr. C. O. Patier, Mr. Ira Hastings, Mr. O. L. Herbert, Judge W. S. Dewey, Mr. Jean Miller, Mr. Geo. Parsons, and Mr. M. H. Loar, deserve great credit for their painstaking and systematic work in solving the many problems presented by this situation.

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Reconstruction Along the Muskingum

LEWIS E. STEIN.

OF the second stage of the work of the American Red Cross after a disaster,—that of permanent rehabilitation of families, the reconstruction and repair of homes is a very important feature and the various methods used to attain this end are exceedingly interesting. That particular phase of the work is comparatively easy of accomplishment in the cities and larger towns, but in the outlying districts and farming communities the repair of damage caused by the ravages of a flood such as recently wrought such great devastation in several states is a problem of no mean proportions. Disrupted transportation and lack of labor and material on the ground multiply the difficulties.

In the central part of the eastern half of the State of Ohio the Muskingum River winds its way in a southerly direction through a beautiful valley, finally pouring its emerald green waters into the Ohio. The Muskingum, which has been made navigable by the placing of dams across it at various points, boats being carried around the dams by short canals and locks, is bordered for long stretches on both sides by flats or bottoms from four to twelve feet above the level of the water. These bottoms at varying distances from the water's edge are flanked by green clothed hills and rolling country. Certain of the ridges to the west of this stream rise to a height of a thousand feet. The Muskingum Valley is famous for its rich farms, and its velvety slopes and wooded hills. Its abundant springs of pure water and its numerous camping sites of rare beauty have attracted to it large numbers of lovers of outdoor life. Although the flood of 1913 has destroyed much of the beauty of the stream by tearing away the trees and shrubbery along its

TWO-ROOM COTTAGE NEAR ZANESVILLE BUILT BY THE RED CROSS FOR ROSE LENTZ

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ONE OF THE THREE-ROOM RELIEF COTTAGES CONSTRUCTED FROM RED CROSS FUNDS.

banks, its charm is still apparent.

This was one of the valleys of the State most seriously affected by the flood, thirteen towns below Zanesville suffering destruction in greater or less degree. In the larger of these towns the construction and repair of houses is being carried on by contract, under the supervision of the local relief committees and special representatives of the American Red Cross.

In Zanesville the Relief Committee, in addition to making extensive repairs to damaged houses, is building two styles of cottages. One contains two rooms and the other is a rather attractive three-room cottage, 16 x 36 feet, the contract price for the latter being $660.00. The first house finished was a two-room cottage. The house is now occupied by an elderly woman whose former home was completely washed away. A photograph of this house is shown herewith. There are two windows on the side of the house not shown in the photograph. The second house to be completed is of the three-room type. This house, of which a photograph is reproduced here, was given to a widow whose home was completely destroyed by the flood. Mrs. H., the occupant of this cottage, is without means of support and it is her intention to live in one room and rent the other two. This house will, therefore, not only provide shelter for a flood sufferer, but will also provide a means of livelihood.

The work of reconstruction in Zanesville is well under way and being rapidly pushed. For purposes of relief work the city was divided into four sections,—Putnam, Central, Linden and Brighton. It is thought that possibly thirty-three new houses will have to be built for the flood sufferers, divided among the above sections, as follows: Putnam, 20: Central, 5; Linden, 5; and Brighton, 3. In all, nine hundred houses in Zanesville will have to be repaired or rebuilt.

In the Muskingum Valley, below Zanesville, is a forty-mile stretch of country between Gaysport and Beverly in which the reconstruction and repair of homes is being carried on under a different arrangement from that used in the cities. This is a repetition of the "building bee" scheme inaugurated in Minnesota by the Red Cross following the disas-

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trous forest fires in that State several years ago. To have charge of this housing problem there has been appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Lee Humphrey and Mr. Frank Beckwith, both residents of Malta. Dr. Humphrey is a well known physician and has many large business interests in the valley. Mr. Beckwith is a contractor and through his business operations is favorably known from one end of the valley to the other.

To facilitate the work Dr. Humphrey and Mr. Beckwith have planned for general use a two-room cottage, 14 x 26 feet, with a peaked metal roof, the ceiling being 8 feet 4 inches high. The material for each house is called a "pattern" and each pattern consists of all necessary lumber, bricks for chimney, metal roofing, laths, two glass-panelled doors, four windows and hardware consisting of locks, hinges, nails, etc. The door and window locations are optional with the builders. The cost of the material for each house is $170.00. The plan of having a man's neighbors and friends assist in the construction of his house is being followed wherever possible, but in certain isolated cases it is necessary to employ hired labor and it is estimated that this adds an additional item of $40 to the cost of each house.

At Gaysport seven of these houses are being erected. There are at Gaysport what might be called three levels,—a low, an intermediate and a high. Those whose houses were entirely swept away were on the lower level. Part of the houses on the intermediate level were left, although mostly beyond repair. The highest point of the upper level is shown in the background of the accompanying photograph. This point is at least one hundred feet above the river. This land is owned by a woman who, since the flood, has divided it into lots 70 x 150 feet. These lots she is selling at $50 each on long time payments. On this hill it is planned to erect five of the pattern cottages.

A little way down from the top of the hill is seen the foundation of the new home to be given Clarence Boetcher. The foundation is a little larger than necessary to receive the 14 x 26 foot cottage, but the owner is planning to later erect a third room himself. Mr. Boetcher is an energetic, industrious man, who recently finished a new home. The Saturday

FOUNDATION OF HOUSE TO BE BUILT FOR CLARENCE BOETCHER, GAYSPORT, OHIO. ON THIS HILL FIVE COTTAGES WILL BE ERECTED

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G W LEASURE AND HIS WRECKED HOME AT GAYSPORT, OHIO. RED CROSS WILL PROVIDE NEW HOUSE ON HILL BACK OF WRECK

evening preceding the flood he had remarked to his wife that they were now ready to live; that the drudgery of getting started in life was over. A week later he had nothing. When visiting Gaysport, in company with Mr. Beckwith during the first half of June, the writer had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Boetcher. His good natured smile and his "Gee, Frank, those two rooms look mighty good to me," are indicative of a spirit which is prevalent along the valley and which is going to carry the people there through this disaster without a scar.

An old gentleman whose home was near that of Mr. Boetcher, but on a little higher level, has succeeded in saving two rooms of his old house. He has placed these two rooms just back of the old foundation, which he is preparing for the reception of a "Red Cross House." He will join the portion of the old house to the new and thus have four rooms in which to live. The fortitude and industry of this old gentleman who, in his declining years, is endeavoring to re-establish his home, is a fine example for the younger men about him.

Gaysport, which is on the east side of the river, was formerly connected with Merriam, its railroad station, by a large steel bridge. This bridge, with the exception of the draw span, was carried away by the flood, and the draw span would have gone, too, had it not swung about in the direction of the current, and thus offered less resistance to the force of the water. In fact this is the only span in existence to-day on the Muskingum River below Zanesville. The custodian of this bridge is seventy-three years old, his wife being sixty-eight. He is seen standing in the foreground of a photograph showing his wrecked home. The house is more seriously damaged than it seems from the picture. The Red Cross will erect a little cottage for this old couple on the upper level shown in the picture. With his home and employment both carried away by the flood, Mr. Leasure has planted a little garden and with the aid of the Red Cross and his friends, backed by a "never-say-die" spirit, he will win out until the bridge is restored, when he will again be in a position of independence.

A former coal miner is now operating a ferry at Gaysport. His home was washed away "when the water came." His family is at present liv-

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ing in a barn-like structure, pending the completion of a cottage which will be erected on the site of his former home. His problem will be solved when the house is finished and his family installed, as he receives $2 a day from the county for his services.

Pluck and perseverance are personified in a widow who resides at what was formerly the east end of the Gaysport bridge. She had just finished paying for a home in which she conducted an inn. The front of her house is shown in a photograph in which can be seen the remains of the bridge. This lady's home was buried under a pile of drift. All her furniture was destroyed and her house is practically a wreck. She has succeeded in cleaning up three of the downstairs rooms which she is using as a waiting room, dining room and kitchen, and is again doing business "at the old stand." She is running a race with time and the elements, which is being watched with interest by every one in the neighborhood, as it is only a matter of a few weeks when the weight of the silt and sand deposited by the water in the walls and between the ceilings and floors will drag what remains of this home to the ground. Then the Red Cross will arrange for the repair of the foundation, a "pattern" will be shipped in the next day, the third day all the men in the community will join forces, and at the end of a week or ten days this worthy woman will be again in business catering to the needs of tired travelers.

At other points along the river, as at Gaysport, the tendency is to get up on the hillsides away from the river and out of reach of future floods While it is true that many homes will be rebuilt on old sites, in most cases these are located above the ordinary flood mark. The change in elevation will run from ten feet in some instances to over a hundred feet in others.

At Cedar Run is a family of seven, who, two years ago, lived in a large comfortable house. This was destroyed by fire a year or so ago and they have since been living near the river in a cottage which they formerly rented to summer campers. This cottage was carried away by the flood and only a few pieces of furniture were saved. In addition to

EAST END OF BRIDGE AT GAYSPORT, OHIO SHOWING ONLY SPAN ON MUSKINGUM RIVER. ON LEFT HOME OF MRS. IDA HENDERSON. DRIFT ENTIRELY COVERED THIS HOUSE.

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this famliy there are three others in Cedar Run for whom Red Cross cottages will be built.

Eagleport suffered greatly from the flood. In one place the river, which rose twenty-two feet at this point, cut 100 feet out of the bank and carried away seven dwellings, three barns and one mill. In this village seven families will be provided with homes. These will be of the two-room variety, with one exception. One of the illustrations shows a house which was built entirely of drift wood. The Red Cross will furnish an ell to this house by attaching thereto a room 14 feet square.

One of the sufferers from the flood here was a school teacher before her marriage and had saved quite a tidy sum, which was placed in a home after marriage. She is bright and cheerful and is hopefully looking forward to her new home. This will be a little larger than the others (16 x 28 feet). The Savings Bank will give dollar for dollar for any amount given by the Red Cross, and the holder of a motrgage on the old house will contribute fifty or seventy-five dollars.

A little distance below Eagleport is a farm belonging to a resident of Zanesville. On this farm is a chicken house which during and immediately after the flood sheltered a family of five persons. The family has since moved out and secured a house up on the hill away from the river.

The relief work at Malta is going along in good shape. The loss of the bridge between this town and McConnelsville is a great drawback. There are two ferries constantly in operation. One day when a count was made 4,600 persons, 420 teams, 22 automobiles and 3 car loads of sheep were carried across the river on these two boats which are propelled by hand. The ferries are ordinary flat boats with a railing on each side. At each end of the railing on the up-stream side is a pulley through which a rope passes. One end of this rope is fastened on each shore. On each boat are a number of wooden handles in the end of each of which is a notch. By placing this notch over the rope and drawing the handle toward it a tight grip is secured. The persons propelling the ferry, using these handles, engage the rope at the river end of the barge and walk toward the shore from which they are departing. When one reaches the shore end, he disengages his handle, walks back to the other end of the barge and begins again.

One of the Red Cross houses near Malta is a three-room cottage. The foundation rests on a steep hillside, so that one room in the back will be a downstairs kitchen. The upper two rooms will be one of the pattern cottages. This is to be given to an old cobler, 77 years of age. His wife is 72. The high part of the foundation fronts on the road.

A bachelor of 60 years lived below Malta and near his house there stood a large warehouse in which he stored tobacco. Home, warehouse and all went with the water, nothing left but foundation stones. He recovered a few hogsheads, and in a photograph is shown the shelter in which he slept after the flood, a dozen hogsheads arranged in the shape of the letter "U" with a few boards on top of them. The committee found him there one night and forcibly took him to a hotel. They will furnish him a building in which he can live and make a small beginning in business.

Adjoining the place just described is the site of the former home of a man thirty-seven years of age, who has five members in his family. He is at present engaged in work on the foundation, which is nearly ready for a 24 x 24 house which the Red Cross will supply. This man, profiting by his sad experience, is anchoring cables in the foundation with the intention of fastening them to the framework of the house. He says he appreciates too greatly the house he is going to receive from the Red Cross to let it be carried away by another flood. It is a significant fact that all houses which were bolted to the foundation and not subject to the greatest force of the currents, are still standing, and it is interesting to note

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HOME OF MR. AND MRS. FRED WOODWARD, EAGLESPORT, OHIO, BUILT ENTIRELY OF DRIFTWOOD. RED CROSS WILL ADD A ROOM 14 BY 14 FEET.

the effect that this is having on those constructing new homes. It is safe to estimate that 95 per cent of the new houses, which can by any possibility be reached by future floods, will be anchored to their foundations.

At Stockport it will be necessary for the Red Cross to build one house, but its near neighbor, Roxbury, has been completely "wiped off the map." One old building has been put back on its foundation at the upper end of the village and is being used as a store and postoffice. Furniture bought by relief funds was supplied

TEMPORARY SHELTER CONSTRUCTED FROM HOGSHEADS BY CHARLES B. HANN, NEAR MALTA, OHIO, IN WHICH HE RESIDED, DISCOURAGED AND HELPLESS, UNTIL THE RELIEF COMMITTEE FORCIBLY TOOK HIM TO A HOTEL.

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TEMPORARY HOME OF MR AND MRS CHARLES EDLEBLEETE AND FIVE CHILDREN RED CROSS IS ASSISTING IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW HOUSE FOR THIS FAMILY

to the postmistress. The only indication that there ever was a railroad station on this site is the station signboard with the name "ROXBURY" propped up on a large stone.

Just above Roxbury there formerly stood a substantial house occupied by the famliy of a man who collects mussel shells for a pearl button factory. This family of seven, since the flood, has lived in the little cabin and tent shown in an illustration. When the wife was asked whether she could get along without difficulty until the completion of the new dwelling, she replied that they would be able to do so; that the drying of mattresses was their chief trouble. She declined a new mattress with the explanation that so much had been done for them that she did not want to request anything further.

Two other families here have been furnished with "patterns" and by the time this MAGAZINE is in the hands of its readers, the houses will have been finished and occupied.

Here, too, it is the desire of everyone to move to higher ground. All the land in the immediate vicinity of Roxbury is owned by a merchant, who, in order to keep his customers about him, is compelled to sell them lots at a low price and on small payments.

There is published herewith a photograph of a house being erected in Beverly to the cost of which the Red Cross has made a contribution. The man who owns this house lost his home and a general store. A member of the relief committee gave this man permission to live on a boat owned by the former, until the latter could erect a shack in which he could live until the new house should be finished.

At Beverly resides an elderly man who styles himself "the barefoot poet." His sole occupation recently has been the putting into rhyme of the political conventions, the election and the flood. He claims to have been the luckiest man in the flood. When asked whether he had lost anything, he said, "No, that's why I consider myself lucky; I had nothing to lose." His appearance bore out this statement and when last seen he was sitting on the wall of a lock, with his feet hanging over the river, eating his dinner—a loaf of bread, a large piece of cheese and a whole peach pie.

Many of the men in the upper part of the Muskingum Valley who are

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NEW HOME OF E. M. EARLY WHICH RED CROSS IS HELPING TO BUILD (BEVERLY, OHIO)

being assisted by the Red Cross are miners. There are no foreigners among them. They look like a good class of farmers who have turned to mining. The "building bee" scheme which has been brought to them by the American Red Cross is being entered into with interest and the skill they have so far shown in the work of reconstructing their homes is surprising. The houses formerly occupied by the families of these men ran in size from four to eight rooms and most of them have lived comfortably. They are an intelligent class as a whole.

In no small degree the success of this effort to rehouse those unfortunate people who lost their homes in that portion of the Muskingum Valley described, is due to the genial personality and good judgment of the Red Cross representative, Frank Beckwith, the man who has the direct supervision of the work. He is known to every man, woman and child in the valley and his popularity is manifested by the delight with which he is greeted on every hand.

A personal visit to the homes of the flood sufferers along the Muskingum reveals no discontent—no criticism. If this flood has done no other good, it certainly has revealed the sturdy American spirit of these people in their endurance during the disaster, and their resolution, their perseverance and their unflinching facing of the problems which it has placed upon them.

In expressing appreciation of the help given her, one of the recipients of relief said, "The American Red Cross is truly a friend." "And in our part of the country," she continued, "we consider that a friend is the first one to come in after all the world has gone out."

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Searching Out the Flood-Damaged Farmer

H. WIRT STEELE,
Special Representative American Red Cross.

FOR several generations the rich, black bottom lands of the valleys of the Middle West have been sought after and prized as the choicest bits of farm land in the country. Year after year they have produced abundant crops of corn, wheat, tobacco and other valuable products which have helped to enrich and build up a sturdy race of agriculturists in that country. The remarkable flood of March, 1913, however, taught the people of the Mid-west, and especially the citizens of Ohio, that these usually smiling valleys, watered by limpid streams, may become the theater of death and destruction.

When the first news of the disastrous flood was flashed to the newspapers of the world over the few unbroken wires, and during the days which followed, it was Dayton, Hamilton, Zanesville, Columbus, Delaware, and Marietta which became the center of attention and sympathy. It was the cry of the stricken cities which brought immediate and lavish response from millions of Americans living in a thousand cities. It was comparatively easy to learn of the awful losses in these cites, to picture the devastation wrought there, and almost immediately to plan and administer relief and rehabilitation; it was comparatively easy for the regular army and the national guard, using such means of transportation as remained in operation, improvising or inventing other means of transportation where none remained, and in using water transportation almost everywhere to reach these cities in a few hours. The stories of many of these relief operations, some of which have been told many times, others of which will be told in this MAGAZINE by those who played a part in them, are all teeming with human interest; they all spell efficiency and good generalship; nearly all of them point the way to higher efficiency in disaster relief, and many of them are of similar disasters.

When they are all told, however, there still remains a most significant story and one which, in newspaper parlance, "broke too late" to get its full share of publicity in the public press. That is the story of the relief of the isolated families of farmers living along the rivers of Ohio.

In the days immediately following the flood, local committees and relief organizations sprang into being in a hundred towns, cities, and villages. They were organized primarily to administer relief to their own townspeople. That was their first and most important duty, and it was almost universally well done. After immediate needs of housing, feeding and clothing their own flood sufferers had been met and these committees had begun work on a comprehensive survey of their problems to determine plans for rehabilitation, many of them began to get information that certain families in their valley, above them or below them on the river, had lost their homes or had been otherwise impoverished. It was Dayton which first began to reach beyond its own corporate limits to discover the needs of its neighbors. Scouts were sent to West Carrollton, to Miamisburg, to Franklin, and in each place relief operations began at once under direction of the Dayton committee. The local committee in these smaller towns and villages were charged with the duty of scouring the Miami Valley as far south as Middletown. Then Hamilton and Cincinnati began to find it possible to use motor cars to search the lower reaches of the Miami and the north shore of the Ohio, frequently taking long detours where

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LOG CABIN CLUB BEFORE THE FLOOD (BROOKSVILLE, INDIANA)

SITE OF LOG CABIN CLUB, BROOKVILLE, INDIANA, AFTER THE FLOOD OF 1913

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both roads and bridges had been washed away.

A strong local committee was organized very early at Chillicothe, and almost immediately the suggestion came to the Red Cross headquarters at Columbus, from that committee, that they would undertake to administer the relief of the smaller villages and farms along the Scioto in Ross county and in Pike county just to the south of Ross. The local committee at Marietta realized in the very early days that the Muskingum River, which joins the Ohio at Marietta, must have wrought fearful havoc above them in Washington and Morgan counties. They pushed their investigations up the Muskingum to Lowell and Beverly, to Beckett and Swifts, and, strangely enough, to the village of Relief itself. Perhaps there was no better example of neighborliness exhibited by any city than these efforts of the Marietta committee to cover the widest possible range, for they surveyed not only the Muskingum, but the Ohio up to Newport and St. Mary's, W. Va., and down to Gravelbank and Constitution below them. The committee at Zanesville had been handicapped in their efforts to reach their neighbors on the farms, first because their own internal problem was so big, and secondly, because no means of transportation to the south remained open to them. The locks in the Muskingum were blocked, choked with debris, mud and silt so that they were out of commission, and it was many days before a boat could come up the river from Malta and McConnellsville or come down the river from Zanesville. In the meantime, however, farmers living on the hills to the east and west of this section on the Muskingum had contributed of farm produce and foodstuffs to the flood sufferers at Malta and McConnellsville, and where possible had reached little villages like Shawnee, Eagleport, Gaysport, and so on in their valley.

After two weeks, it began to be obvious to the Red Cross officials at the headquarters in Columbus that it was impossible for local committees, no matter how self-sacrificing or well-intentioned they were, so thoroughly to explore the valleys as to make sure that all of the distressed or ruined farmers had been found. Accordingly a number of special representatives of the Red Cross, who had been doing valiant service in the larger centers of population, were drafted into a new service and were commissioned to go up and down the valleys to complete the surveys and cover the strips of territory which had not yet been reached by local committees.

Mr. Walter L. Cosper, who had been working with the relief committee in Portsmouth and Ironton, Ohio, Catlettsburg and Augusta, Kentucky, was instructed to proceed down the Ohio by motorboat to discover the needs of the folk in the towns and villages on both shores as far as Ripley and Higginsport, Ohio. In this way the shores of Lawrence, Scioto, Adams, and Brown counties, Ohio, and corresponding territory in Kentucky, were furnished with relief and means with which to rehabilitate the damaged homes. Another special agent of the Red Cross, Mr. James Dunn, who had been working with the committee at Pomeroy, surveyed the Meigs county, Ohio, shore for a distance of sixty-five miles, and placed the burden of administration of the relief of the sufferers in the hands of a single committee for the entire county.

Then Mr. E. S. Martin, who had been advising the relief committees at Delaware, Prospect and Coshocton, was called into Columbus and instructed to proceed down the Scioto valley to Circleville, then to go on to Chillicothe, and in conjunction with the relief committee there to complete their survey of the Scioto and its tributaries in Pickaway, Ross, and Pike counties, and so to proceed to Portsmouth, and in conjunction with Mr. Cosper and the Portsmouth committee to search the lower reaches of the Scioto.

Mr. Martin then returned to Co-

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PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED BY THE FLOOD NEAR BROOKVILLE, INDIANA

A RAILWAY STATION AND TRACKS WERE HERE BEFORE THE FLOOD. CEDAR GROVE, INDIANA, NEAR BROOKVILLE.

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lumbus and made a trip up the Olentangy River in Franklin and Delaware counties, where a large number of needy families were discovered along the banks of what was ordinarily a creek, but which at the height of the flood was a mighty river. He then proceeded to Piqua, at the headwaters of the Miami River, and worked his way down past Troy, Dayton, Miamisburg, Franklin, Middletown and Hamilton to Cleves, at the mouth of the stream, and discovered many families whose losses had so far remained unknown. In all of these places the story was about the same, varying only in its incidents in individual families.

These larger rivers, at many points, had washed the rich top soil away, or had left deposits of sand and gravel from two to six feet deep over what had been fertile acres; they had destroyed the bridges, had ruined the roads, sometimes for many miles, had washed away many houses and barns, destroyed the feed and killed the stock. Farm implements, past all possible usefulness, lay scattered along the river banks, sometimes many miles from home. In situations like these, relief operations necessarily differed from those adopted in the cities. In the case of one small farmer who had owned some acres free from incumbrance, his farm valued at perhaps $3,000, it was found that it would cost at least $10,000 to remove the gravel and boulders which the Miami had brought to him. A representative of the Red Cross, discusing these and similar conditions, with a manufacturer of machinery in Chicago suggested that it might be a good business venture to install a fairly large stone-crushing plant in the lower Miami valley and produce a good grade of road material. The suggestion met with the approval of the manufacturer, and that plant is now in operation, so that the little farm will still produce a living for its owner. In another instance a widow's fine farm has now become a gravel pit which meets the need of a nearby town and produces for her a small income.

In some instances farms have been abandoned and their owners have become tenants on other men's land out of the reach of the waters. Usually, however, the spirit of the pioneer has shown itself in the manner in which families have returned to their land, determined to clear it of debris and gravel and again make it productive. To these, assistance was given in the form of tools and seed, feed for stock, repairs to houses, etc.

In all, the amount of money expended by the Red Cross for relief to farmers and rural communities will aggregaate about $100,000.

Cincinnati Red Cross Chapter Active in Flood Relief

ANNIE LAWS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

THE Cincinnati Red Cross Chapter established for the first time local Red Cross headquarters during the past season, opening the offices at 220 W. Seventh street, on December 16th, 1912, immediately following the annual meeting of the American Red Cross in Washington. The headquarters were established with a view to making a center of Chapter activities, the registration of Red Cross Nurses, the conducting of Home Nursing and First Aid classes and other allied lines of work which could be carried on when neither war nor disaster brought need of active work in those directions. The activity of the Chapter hitherto had consisted chiefly of keeping a membership list, receiving and forwarding

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dues, and the receipt and transmission of funds and supplies in times of disaster, no meetings being held except at those times.

Just at the conclusion of a three months' experiment, and while for the first time a meeting of the enrolled Red Cross Nurses was being held at the headquarters, a Chapter meeting being in contemplation later, the news was flashed from Washington, and word came also from the local newspapers almost simultaneously, telling of the great disaster which was to make the local headquarters for the next few weeks a scene of the greatest activity. Those of the nurses present who were able to do so immediately enrolled for active service. A card registration was started under the direction of Miss Greenwood, Chairman of the Local Nursing Service Committee, and Miss Reinecke, Director of the Red Cross Headquarters, and telephone messages soon brought all available nurses in the city and vicinity into active touch with the Red Cross Nursing Service Committee. Mr. T. J. Edmonds, of the Associated Charities, a Red Cross Institutional Member, was reached over the wires, so that the three representatives of the Red Cross, the Chapter Officers, Nursing Service Committee and Institutional Member, were at once in communication with each other.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee formed the following day at the Mayor's office, the Red Cross representatives were present, and pledged hearty co-operation and support.

Contributions of money and colthing, and supplies of all kinds, offers of assistance, inquiries from our own city and other places, coming almost immediately to Red Cross Headquarters began to indicate the need at once

(C. Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

PASSENGER TRAIN IN THE CINCINNATI RAILROAD YARDS ALMOST COMPLETELY COVERED BY WATER.

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THE PROBLEM OF SANITATION IS A BIG ONE IN HAMILTON.

of enlarged facilities for handling the work, and by the following day the Perin Estate had placed three large vacant rooms in the building at the disposal of the Red Cross Chapter; the Visiting Nurses Association, also in the same building, generously gave the use of rooms, telephone and assistants. The Graduate Nurses' Association tendered the use of their club room with its equipment. The Telephone Company installed three telephones in addition to those already in the building; the Globe-Wernicke Company sent office furniture; two typewriters were placed in the offices; Mr. Jerome B. Howard sent a stenographer and typewriter; office equipment was generously donated by several firms; Mr. Julius Fleischmann, Chairman of the Cincinnati Red Cross Chapter, installed a business secretary and a messenger boy; Boy Scouts were placed on duty, and soon a regular office building had materialized. Mrs. William Jordan Taylor, with the assistance of Miss Box and Mrs. Charles H. Kellogg, acted as cashier. Card catalogues were at once begun of nurses, volunteer workers, available automobiles and motor trucks, and organizations ready to assist, and a bulletin was kept giving information as to the location of supply depots, relief stations, and representatives in charge of the various departments of the Citizens' Relief Committee as soon as designated or appointed.

Groups of volunteer workers from the University of Cincinnati, young men and women, students of the Kindergarten Association Training School of Cincinnati and its Home Economics Department, the Three Arts Club, Kindergarten Mothers' Clubs, Woman's Club, Women Teachers' Association, church societies, and other organizations were soon busily at work. Many of the volunteers kept their places continuously supplied during the entire time of need, and the efficiency of groups with leaders ready to respond at quick notice was thoroughly tested. Many were sent at request to all parts of the city and vicinity.

A large, enthusiastic gathering of representative women was held on Thursday morning, March 27th, at

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the Headquarters, the result of voluntary inquiries as to how their services could be utilized. The result was a differentiation of those present into committees. One committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Albert Chatfield, with Mrs. James H. Perkins as secretary, undertook the work of preparing lunch boxes for quick distribution. These proved a blessing later, not only for flood sufferers, but for flood workers, who were quickly supplied with the ready boxes when starting on expeditions with no knowledge of where food could be obtained. The Woman's Exchange generously placed rooms at the disposal of this committee, which proved a most desirable place for the preparation and distribution of the boxes.

One committee, under the direction of Mrs. Robert Sattler and Mrs. Louis T. More, organized a group of workers to take charge of the clothing which soon completely filled every available space in the house. Miss Louise Taft, in charge of the trucks, Miss Mary Shillito and Mrs. Charles H. Fleischmann proved valuable workers in this department, where clothing was received, sorted, repacked and distributed, empty boxes quickly taking the places of those filled and sent.

Another group under the leadership of Mrs. W. Kesley Schoopf, organized the Club Room of the Graduate Nurses' Association into a Tea and Rest Room for the workers, and a haven of rest and inspiration it became during the busy days which followed. Groups of co-workers, University and Home Economic students, gave their services, and at all time of the day or evening, hot and cold luncheons, tea, coffee and chocolate were served to busy workers, volunteer helpers, strangers passing through on their way to the scenes of disaster, nurses coming from various places at unexpected times, Boy Scouts on duty, and men, women, boys and girls all came in for a share

FLOOD WRECKAGE IN HAMILTON

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of the gracious hospitality which made the moment of rest in the well-appointed room with its kindly hostess something to cherish in memory, as one of the bright spots in the days of sadness and disaster.

Nurses from the Jewish and City Hospital Training Schools offered their services for night duty, and Miss Hilda Reinecke, the Director of the Red Cross Headquarters, was on duty night and day for a fortnight during the greater period of activity, taking rest at intervals in the little inner office upon the bed which had been supplied for demonstration lessons in the Home Nursing course. Telephones, telegrams, requests for information or assistance, and offers of assistance made it necessary to keep the office open at night as well as day, and every article of equipment supplied for demonstration lessons came into active use during those days and nights. One worker from the Adams Express Company came every evening after office work, to render assistance during the first days of stress, and many similar offers were made by busy workers. Church societies and groups in other organizations quickly formed sewing circles, and the clothing distributed from those centers, neatly made, carefully sorted and labeled, and sent in special automobiles or trucks to the scenes of disaster proved of inestimable value. The need of careful sorting, marking, and especially of sending nothing that is not fit for immediate use, was forcibly impressed upon all workers.

The general uprising of every one in the community ready to do service of any kind, the universal spirit of helpfulness and good-will seemed to form a close bond between workers of all kinds, and no task, however difficult or insignificant, but what became a veritable labor of love.

As soon as the various depots and relief stations were opened in different localities by the Local Relief Committee, the Red Cross office sent all supplies through these channels, and every effort was made to supplement, and not to duplicate, any effort, to co-ordinate all forces, and to co-operate with all workers.

Automobiles and trucks were generously sent each day, many of the workers leaving their own automobiles for use during the entire day, and relays of nurses, doctors, workers, supplies and equipment for emergency stations and hospitals were taken to destinations, without delay. The Cincinnati Traction Company, the railroad companies and Western Union Telegraph Company were very generous and helpful, and gave free service during the entire time. One room and telephone were placed, at the request of Dr. Reed, President of The Academy of Medicine, at the disposal of a committee from the Academy for the enrollment of doctors, medical students and men volunteers. Dr. Herbert Brown proved a capable worker.

On Sunday, March 30th, on the arrival of Red Cross officials from Washington, Mrs. C. R. Holmes, sister of Mr. Julius Fleischmann, chairman of the Cincinnati Chapter, arranged for the transportation and escorted some of the party to Hamilton, and later, working under the direction of Mr. Francis McLean, the Red Cross representative in Hamilton, Mrs. Holmes assisted in the organization of the Hamilton relief headquarters, and with a large group of workers who went daily from Cincinnati, much valuable and effective work was done under the fine executive leadership of Mrs. Holmes, whose report in detail sums up some of the things accomplished. Mrs. Holmes contributed most generously to all departments of the Hamilton relief work.

One interesting and helpful feature of the Chapter's work was the assistance given to the organization of a fine Colored Citizens' Relief Association, working under the leadership of the Citizens' Relief Committee and the Red Cross and doing much effective work which will undoubtedly lead to more lasting effects than the temporary flood relief.

Christ Church Parish House organized an emergency hospital, but

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finding no need for that purpose, turned the hospital into a dormitory and entertained over seventy of the Red Cross Nurses coming from other cities and temporarily remaining in Cincinnati one or more nights en route to their destination.

An emergency hospital was organized in Glendale and opened on March 28th with six patients from Hamilton, in charge of Miss Phillips, a Red Cross Nurse sent by the Nursing Service Committee. The hospital did not close until April 21st, and during the time it was open twenty-five people were clothed, 396 accommodated over night, and 1,125 meals served.

The Box Luncheon Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Albert Chatfield, packed and distributed approximately 9,000 boxes, and were assisted by the Home Economic Departments of Hughes and Woodward High Schools and the students of the Home Economic Department of the Cincinnati Training School.

A relief station opened at the Fifth District School, under their auspices, served meals for four days, the numbers amounting on the first day to 125; second day, 300; third day, 700, and fourth day, 600, making in all 1,725 persons served.

The College Hill ladies sent through the Red Cross 223 articles of new clothing to Hamilton, and $43.36 to the Hamilton Young Women's Christian Association, to assist in restoring its headquarters.

Miss Isabel Jelke, with a corps of workers, sorted, packed and labeled 110 boxes of men's, women's and children's clothing sent through the Red Cross to one of the depots; and Mrs. Joseph Ransohoff reported 206 cases sent from Red Cross Headquarters to another one of the depots. The greater part of the clothing received at the Headquarters was sent at once to the various localities of the disaster by private autos, motor trucks, etc., so that it would be impossible to estimate accurately all that was received and distributed, also to mention every one who gave active service. The following figures, however, taken from card catalogues will serve to show how much was definitely registered:

Volunteer workers	718
Owners offering use of automobiles, trucks, wagons, etc.	31
(This does not include those used by the workers.)	
Shelter was offered to	162
Number of donors sending clothing to headquarters	502
Donors of food and provisions	28
Donors of other supplies	15
(No record of those referred later to other depots.)	
Number of Nurses sent out by the Local Red Cross Nursing Service Committee	95
Sent by the American National Red Cross Committee, at request of the Local Committee.	100
Mrs. Holmes' relief work at Hamilton: Families supplied.	1,801
Number of adults and children supplied	4,894
Demand for bedding and shoes far exceeded all others:	
Pairs of shoes distributed	811
Articles of bedding	1,109
In addition to the supplies furnished by the Cincinnati Chapter, donors numbered	24

The Hamilton relief work was turned over by Mrs. Holmes to the direction of Mr. Magruder, Red Cross representative, on April 7th.

Assistance was given to the Young Women's Christian Association of Hamilton through means of special donations, and enabled the workers to more quickly prepare a habitable place for the young women of Hamilton. It is interesting to note that a large part of the donation of $500 came through Miss Emily Powell from the girls of Miss Master's School at Dobbs' Ferry.

Letters of thanks and appreciation have come from every direction, and a full report of the work of the Chapter, which will be printed for circulation later, will enable the Chapter to extend a fuller recognition of the many who contributed money, supplies and assistance of all kinds.

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The value of a Local Red Cross organization with permanent headquarters has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the workers in the Cincinnati Chapter, and will prove an incentive for better and more extended work of the Chapter in the future.

THIS STREET IN HAMILTON WAS WASHED OUT TO A DEPTH OF OVER TWENTY FEET

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Red Cross Relief Work at Hamilton

By Julia C. Stimson, R. N.,

Chief Nurse of the Red Cross Staff in Hamilton.

[*From The American Journal of Nursing*]

LATE in the evening of March 28, a telegram was received from the headquarters of the Red Cross in Washington, saying that one hundred Red Cross nurses were needed in Cincinnati and vicinity, and if trains were running twenty-five from St. Louis were to leave at once.

This telegram was received at the Central Registry for Nurses which is the headquarters of the Red Cross nurses in St. Louis. It was too late to accomplish anything that night when the telegram was received, but by six o'clock in the morning the nurse in charge of the Registry began telephoning. Consulting her list (and it might be well to state here that the chairman of every local Red Cross committee has a list of the nurses living in her city who are enrolled at the national Red Cross headquarters in Washington) she telephoned constantly all day long. By midnight of that same day sixteen nurses with their handbaggage met at the Union Station ready to leave by the first train which could be sent out from the city in the direction of Cincinnati. A train was to be dispatched by way of Guthrie to Louisville, to which was attached a special car for nurses. It left about 12:30, and proceeded along what apparently was a very hazardous route, because when it reached Louisville about noon of the following day. the nurses were told that just after they passed two bridges were condemned behind them, and no more trains would come through for some time. At Louisville, the City Passenger Agent, when he learned their mission, took them in charge, and securing cabs transferred them across the city to a suburban station from which a train was scheduled to leave for Cincinnati that afternoon, the tracks from the main station in the direction of Cincinnati being several feet under water. After a delay of about three hours after the schedule time for departure, the train finally left, and for the rest of the afternoon the trip was full of thrills. A large part of the time the tracks were completely under water, and on both sides the fields were inundated, showing only tops of fences, and shrubs and trees standing several feet high in the water. Often tipping at an alarming angle the train crawled along at a snail's pace.

The party arrived in Cincinnati at about eight p. m. From the time it got dark everyone in the car had her face glued to the window, trying to see the unusual and somewhat terrifying sights of flooded fields and towns. In Cincinnati all that could be seen was that along the river bank streets had been flooded so that people living there had had to make temporary exits of their second story windows, leading to bridges and improvised aqueducts. On the train the nurses had learned the name of a comfortable hotel near the downtown station at which the train would arrive, and picking up their bags they walked a block to the hotel, and sat down wearily to wait. The nurse in charge telephoned to the Red Cross headquarters, and was told that after dinner someone would be sent to conduct them to Christ Church Parish House, where they were to spend the night. A little after nine they reached the parish house and found a most comfortable and welcome reception. A large kindergarten room had been converted into a dormitory. It looked

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LARGE BUILDINGS WERE NOT SPARED. (HAMILTON, OHIO)

like a hospital ward, with its ten army cots lined up along each side. Four nurses from Washington were already there, and their conjectures as to where the new arrivals would be sent the following day were listened to with the greatest eagerness. Tired and dirty, they quickly made themselves comfortable and turned in, listening to the pouring rain which was hourly increasing the trouble they had come to help allay.

Early the next morning breakfast was simply and easily prepared in the little domestic science kitchen which opened from the kindergarten room, where the parish house committee had left everything conveniently arranged.

Leaving bags all packed and ready for transportation, the whole twenty set off to the Red Cross headquarters, reaching there about 8:30 A. M. There everything was throbbing and alive with excitement and bustle. A conference was in progress in a back room between the head of the national Red Cross Nursing Service, who had come on from Washington, and the secretary and treasurer of the Cincinnati chapter of the Red Cross and several city officials. After some discussion it was decided that the head of the St. Louis nurses was to go at once to Hamilton to see if her group was needed there. Already a large force of nurses had been sent to Dayton in charge of two competent and experienced heads.

A Cincinnati lady who had been most active in the relief work at Hamilton was at the door in her machine, about to make her daily trip. She was taking with her an official who was to be in charge of the relief work at Hamilton and as there was no other means of transportation to Hamilton, she volunteerd to put the St. Louis nurse in the vacant seat. It was an hour's cold and blowy ride to Hamilton. The road was bad and washed away in places and at one time the machine had to be dug out of the mud with shovels and boards. The first glimpse of the devastated town was the main street, or rather

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what was left of the main street, for the water four days previously had swept through with terrific force, filling the basements of the stores on each side and rising as high as six and seven feet in the stores themselves. There were large holes in the street, the asphalt was rolled up in sheets, curbstones stood on end, and the debris of uprooted trees and boards and broken furniture was piled high on both sides of the street. In front of the Court House, which was now the temporary morgue, were twenty or thirty rough wooden coffins, and wagons were driving away with bodies as they were identified.

At the headquarters of the military forces, in a slippery, slimy office building, the kind lady left the official and the nurse to report to the Major in charge of the sanitary division, for the town had been put under martial law.

The Major said that he was having his men make a house-to-house canvass to notify the people of the sanitary regulations and to learn of any sickness, and to explain methods of disinfection. They had not as yet found very much sickness due to the flood, but he expected that trouble of that sort would soon begin. The greatest distress at the time was due to the destitution of the people and their need of the necessities of life—food, bedding and clothes.

The St. Louis head nurse explained to him that 16 nurses would probably be ready for him to call upon that afternoon. After receiving his assurance that he needed them and would co-operate with them, she left him to his multitudinous duties. She then walked to the Methodist Episcopal Church, which had been converted into a temporary hospital, and which was a field station of the hospital corps of the regiment.

The large Sunday-school room of the church had been used during the flood to shelter about sixty-five patients, people suffering from exposure, maternity cases, a few suspected typhoid and other patients, but all these patients had now either gone to friends or to the Mercy Hospital, ex-

FLOOD DEBRIS IN STREET AT HAMILTON, OHIO

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(C Underwood & Underwood, New York)
STREET SCENE IN HAMILTON AFTER THE FLOOD.

cept three or four who were soon to be discharged. This Sunday-school room was a most fortunate place for an emergency hospital, because there was a well-equipped kitchen at one end and on each side were small rooms that could be partitioned off by folding doors. The doctors were sleeping on cots in the gallery. Several nurses from Cincinnati had come down to help in this emegency hospital, and were now glad to be relieved to return to their duties in Cincinnati. Their work had been most arduous since for a while they had no running water and no one to help them in the kitchen. Doctors and nurses together had cooked and washed dishes and taken care of patients and distributed relief supplies until all were worn out. By this time, however, two competent women had been secured to attend to the cooking and cleaning, and the doctors were managing a dispensary. Since the Cincinnati nurses had left a plentiful supply of invalid necessities, it was thought best to use the Sunday-school room as the headquarters of the temporary Visiting Nurses' Association, as well as for the dispensary of the hospital corps. A telephone message was sent to Cincinnati to summon the other nurses, and the doctors of the town were notified that the Red Cross Visiting nurses stationed at the Methodist Church were ready to take calls from them at any time.

Somebody sent word to one of the leading citizens, chairman of the Local Relief Committee, that the nurses were coming, and he replied that they were to be housed in the best hotel that Hamilton afforded and the bill sent to him.

Late in the afternoon the nurses arrived in automobiles. They went at once to the hotel, which did not in the least look like a hotel because the first floor and basement had been entirely put out of commission by the water, and were full of mud and debris. However, the nurses were given comfortable rooms. Meals were being served on bare tables in a second floor parlor, and any one who

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came in was being fed what little there was to offer. During dinner one of the officers asked where the nurses had come from. He was told from St. Louis, by way of Louisville. A few minutes later as a man from the other end of the room was going out, he stopped by the side of the head nurse and said, "Did you say, sister, that you had come from St. Louis? I wonder if you know a man there named Thompson, on the police force?" With shame she was forced to admit that she had been in St. Louis only a short time and was not yet well acquainted.

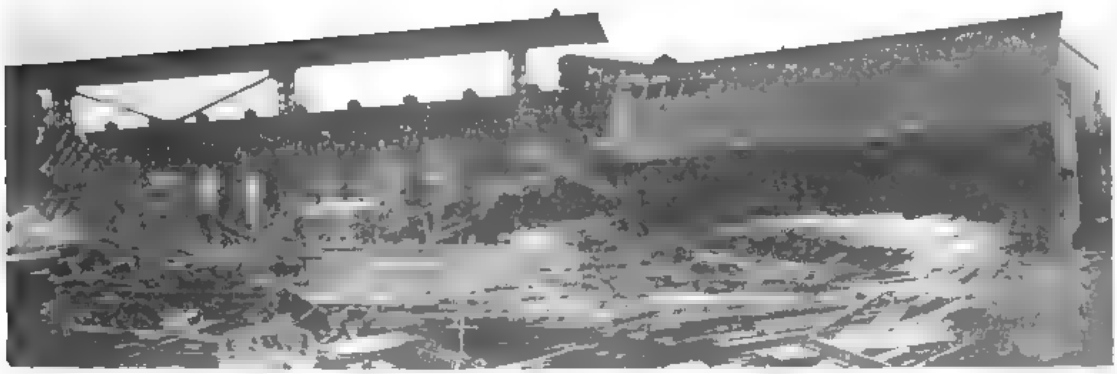
That evening by the light of candles standing in glasses the city map was studied and districts were planned, into which the nurses were to go, two by two, the following morning.

About eight o'clock the next day fourteen urses started off to make house-to-house visits in the poorer districts that had been flooded. They were to inquire about sickness, and explain the need of getting things dried out as fast as possible, and the importance of carrying out to the letter the printed instructions that had been distributed by the sanitary corps.

The other two nurses went to the church to make an inventory of the supplies that were left, and learn what was to be the disposition of the three patients that were there, and other details, from the nurse whom they were relieving.

By noon the head nurse and her assistants had left. During the morning a messenger appeared with a note from the mayor of West Hamilton across the river which read, "Allow the bearer special messenger to go by boat immediately to the east side to obtain a special nurse for this side." This was brought to the headquarters of the Red Cross nurses because there were no other nurses to be obtained in Hamilton. The first two nurses that came in from their visits were told to get their bags ready at once and accompany the messenger. The large bridges across the river had been destroyed, and the pontoon bridge in process of construction was not yet completed, but in spite of a very swift current a few small boats were taking passengers across.

Soon the nurses began to come in



NOTE HOLES IN ROOF OF HOUSE THROUGH WHICH FAMILY WAS RESCUED BY BOAT (HAMILTON, OHIO)

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FLOOD-WRECKED STREET IN HAMILTON, OHIO

to the Sunday-school "office," bringing the most appalling tales. They had found great distress among families living together in the second floor of small frame houses, without sufficient bedding or clothing, families whose whole possessions had been washed away. They had seen whole streets torn up so that they were impassable. Out-houses and sheds had been washed into most ridiculous places, and were even on the tops of porches, or standing on their heads in excavations made by the water; trunks were in trees and pianos in parks. They all reported the need of supplies for little babies or elderly infirm people, and after luncheon and a short rest they were sent back to carry supplies as far as the contents of the relief station would admit. The office nurses, in the meantime, started a small card catalogue, in pencil, on 3 x 5 cards, giving the name and address of every patient, the facts obtained as far as possible, the relief that had been given, and the name of the visitor. By afternoon it had been learned by whom relief supplies were to be given, and each nurse was told how to sign orders for supplies to be taken to the general relief station.

The first day over 73 calls were made by the nurses. Already calls were being sent in by the doctors of the town. The tuberculosis nurse, the only public health nurse in the city, and another Hamilton young woman were most helpful in directing the nurses and showing them how to use maps in finding addresses. Without their help much time would have been wasted and frequently nurses would have duplicated one another's trips. The following day the Major sent in a list of about forty names of supposedly sick people who had been found by his men. These were quickly grouped, and all were visited that day. Although not many cases of acute illness were found, there were innumerable ways in which the nurses could be of help. When a case was found that needed

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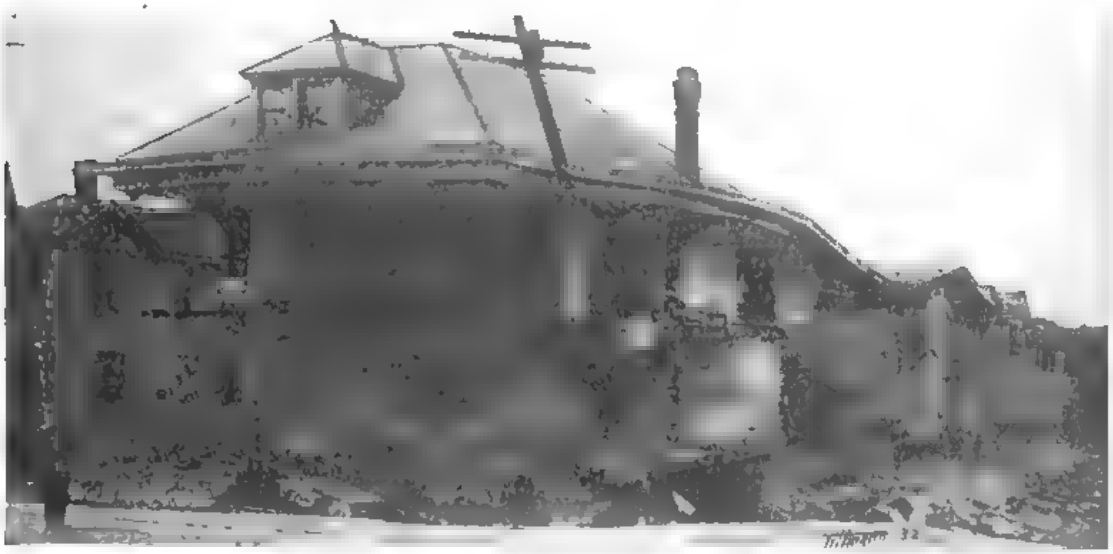
a doctor, notice was sent by messenger to the health commissioner, who then notified a doctor in the sick person's vicinity.

Soon the Bell Telephone Company greatly facilitated the work of receiving calls and transmitting messages by installing a temporary telephone for the office table. The fact that the offices of many doctors had been washed out and that their telephones had been put out of order made it very difficult to communicate with them for some days, but repairs were made on all sides as rapidly as possible.

That evening the head nurse had a conference with the chief relief official, who agreed to discuss the problems that were already arising. In the so-called "bread line," at the relief station, people who were themselves too ill to stand or had sick ones at home were being obliged to wait their turn sometimes for four or five hours. It was agreed that for this reason people holding orders signed by Red Cross nurses were to be given immediate attention. Forging of such orders began at once. To prevent this imposition a small rubber stamp was secured, and stamped uniform cards were given the nurses to be used for orders, in the place of the small scraps of paper they had been obliged to use at first. There was no further trouble.

On the third day the head nurse and one other, leaving the "office" in charge of an assistant, went with a soldier escort who had a special pass across the unfinished pontoon bridge to West Hamilton. It was a long walk in the rain through almost impassable streets filled with stones, boards and sticks, to the bank of the river, down which they scrambled in the mud to the bridge. This consisted of boards laid across flat boats nailed and roped together. As the current was very strong it was apparently difficult to make this bridge hold. The following day, after their return, it broke in the middle and swung down on each side of the river and took several more days to rebuild.

After climbing the steep bank on the West Hamilton side, they walked



HANDSOME HOUSES ALSO SUFFERED IN HAMILTON.

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up through the town, which had suffered from the flood only in one or two streets along the river bank, soon reaching the school house which had been converted into an emergency hospital. A school room on one side had been turned into a ward for men, and a room on the other side was used for women. The cloak room with its two rows of hooks had to serve as diet kitchen and wash room, and another school room behind that was the sleeping room for the nurses. All the desks in these three school rooms had been pushed back against the rear wall and the front space filled with cots. The nurses here, who had come from Cincinnati at the first call for help, were not Red Cross nurses, and were glad to be relieved to go back to their own work. A committee of ladies in West Hamilton had brought in all the food and supplies that were necessary for nurses and patients, and a cleaning woman had been secured to help. As there was no other hospital in West Hamilton and no means of taking patients over to the Mercy Hospital in Hamilton, on account of the destruction of the bridges, this emergency hospital had been very necessary for some maternity patients and elderly people whose homes were flooded, but the nurses found the duty there very quiet and unexciting.

The head nurse, upon her return to Hamilton, was met by various reports from her staff. One of the nurses had sunk into mud so deeply that she could not draw her feet out and a man with a shovel had to be secured to dig her out. Another had found an old lady marooned on her second floor, unable to get downstairs because the stairway was choked with broken furniture and mud and boards. She called from the window that she was all right, but would like a hot-water bag, as she had everything else that she needed. This was sent up to her by means of a basket and string. Her difficulty, however, was reported to the officials, who sent men to her rescue.

As all the able-bodied men were being employed by the city, at 30 cents an hour, to clean up the streets and cart away the rubbish, the women folks and children had the task of cleaning up their own homes, that is, where homes were left. Most of the working people of Hamilton lived in small frame houses, the first floor of which in almost every case was ruined; windows and doors were broken in, porches were washed away, and often the mud in the rooms was three to four feet high. But when the sun came out everybody who could stir began to dig out pieces of furniture and put them out to dry. Unfortunately, much of the furniture was irreparably injured and fell apart. Even stoves had been broken apart by the force of the water. It was pitiful to see the remnants of pianos, sewing machines and washing machines, that could never be restored to usefulness. Even in the poor districts there was a surprising number of pianos out to dry. Most of them, it seemed, were being bought on time payments. The mud was everywhere, thick, slimy ooze filling the basements and covering the floors. Where possible, garden hose was obtained and fastened to a pump or faucet and water turned into the rooms. Then the carpets and mattings were dragged out onto the fences to dry. Many women wore trousers and rubber boots, or sacks wrapped around their feet, which was the only costume in which to do this sort of work. For appearances' sake some of these women wore aprons, which gave a more or less normal front view, but the rear was strange. In some instances where there were no men folks, and the women were not able bodied, the health officers sent men to help clean away the mud. The occupation of the whole town for the time being was "mud slinging!" Everybody was digging and cleaning with the greatest hopefulness and cheerfulness imaginable. When asked how they were getting on, the reply invariably was, "Oh, we cannot complain, we are doing very well. We are so thankful that we have anything left." In every yard shrubs

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which were covered with straw and mud left by the flood were beginning to show green leaves through this debris, and the courage and cheerfulness of the people seemed like these shrubs.

People who were not sick obtained relief supplies on signed orders from the superintendents of the districts which had been arranged by the relief officials, but for the sick people everything at the church which had been sent by the Red Cross Committee for the emergency hospital was given out directly by the nurses. There were many calls for the baby outfits which were sent by ladies of Cincinnati, and nothing was more valuable than the packages of old linen that some thoughtful people had included. The nurses made calls all day or interviewed applicants who applied at the office. Sometimes by means of machines which were lent to aid the nurses, supplies were taken quickly to the people who were unable to stand in line for them at the relief station, but the distances were great and no cars were running, and often a nurse would make a second trip, on weary feet, to a far-away home to fill some urgent need. The teamsters in Hamilton were extremely kind, and gave lifts to the nurses who were carrying loads of supplies to a sick family. One evening a nurse came in, in a pouring rain, from a call several miles away from the church, saying that she had ridden all the way in on the top of a beer wagon.

The stories which were told by applicants were almost beyond belief. They were all variations of the same trouble. As one woman said, "A week ago we owned our house, and were comfortable and happy. We had just made the final payment after having gas and water put in. I had begun putting plants in the garden. And now we have not one single thing but the clothes we stand in. Not a stick remains to show where the house was." It is estimated that between four and five thousand families had been rendered utterly homeless by the flood in Hamilton. For the time being most of these families were housed with neighbors, but the problem of homes for them all is yet to be met.

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Tribute to the Red Cross

CLARENCE P. WOLFE,
Editor New Harmony (Indiana) Times.

FOLLOWING the great disaster at Dayton, Ohio, events came quickly for the residents of the Ohio and the lower Wabash rivers, which are now beginning to recover from the worst flood the two rivers ever knew. The Ohio rose slowly until it surpassed its terrible record of 1884 and left ruin and desolation in its wake. The Wabash achieved its disaster in a single night, overwhelming the people who lived in the lower valley with the suddenness of a cloudburst, carrying away homes, implements, stock and occasionally exacting the toll of a human life. When it receded it left a stricken country that saw few rays of hope glimmering in the immediate future. On the Ohio river just above the point where the Wabash empties into the larger stream, Uniontown encountered and fell before the fierce attack of the current which rose almost to the second story of dwellings, ruining costly stocks of merchandise and demolishing every glass front in the business district.

A few miles below the mouth of the Wabash stood Shawneetown protected from the ravages of the Ohio by a stalwart levee. We speak of Shawneetown in the past tense because where stood the thrifty county seat, there remained only a tangled mass of wreckage after the levee gave way.

Just at the hour when the prospect seemed the blackest came Mr. C. M. Hubbard, one of the ablest agents of the Red Cross, and if today the people of the Ohio and the Wabash valleys are back in their accustomed vocation facing a happy future it is because of the ministrations from the Red Cross and its agents.

"Back to normal" was the task the Red Cross assigned itself, and into the ruined homes of the bottom farmers went furniture, the pantry was restocked with provisions, and forage in proportion to each tenant's needs was given for his stock. Many of these tenants were heavily in debt before the disaster and until the Red Cross lightened their burdens their condition offered a problem hard to solve. Today these farmers are back in their homes, their plows are turning the rich soil which a short time before was a sea of water and they carry with them the glad knowledge that in their hour of trouble they were not forgotten.

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The Omaha Tornado

By Eugene T. Lies,
Special Representative American Red Cross.

ON Easter Sunday evening, March 23, 1913, at a quarter before six o'clock, the skies around Omaha suddenly grew dark and darker until in great patches they were pitch black. Menacing clouds in the distance, impelled by gusty winds, began to move faster and faster toward the city. As they came nearer, residents understood what was about to happen, and it happened in a few minutes. A funnel-shaped "twister," to the terrifying tune of what seemed like sizzling, rushing waters, swept diagonally from the southwest across Omaha from beautiful Bemis Park, on toward Council Bluffs, carrying destruction in the residence district for a distance of six miles long and two to four blocks wide.

This tremendous force of nature was no respector of persons, for it battered down homes of the rich, the poor and the middle class. It performed freaks of damage of every conceivable sort, in some instances tearing off sides of frame, brick and stone buildings; in others, it cut off the second stories and left the first; in still others, it neatly scooped out the first stories and dropped the second on the foundations. Windows, chimneys, doors, fences, trees, telegraph poles, trolley cars, automobiles, chicken coops, barns by the hundreds were rammed in, out or over, it sometimes being quite impossible to tell which. Indescribable debris was massed in almost every block of the way by this leviathan of the air. Fortunately, the business district escaped damage.

When an invoice of results had been taken this was found to be the grim record achieved:

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TWENTY-FOURTH AND LAKE STREETS AFTER THE CYCLONE

650 buildings completely demolished
1,129 houses damaged
109 lives lost in and near Omaha
355 persons seriously injured
2,100 persons made homeless
11 churches wrecked
8 schools destroyed
Total loss, $4,000.000.

A torrential rain which followed the tornado saved the city from a great fire. Naturally in many places little blazes had started which could easily have been fanned into a supplementary disaster.

Immediately following the storm, three companies of U. S. Army signal corps from Fort Omaha, under command of Major C. F. Hartman, were summoned for patrol duty in the devastated district. Police and firemen were also distributed throughout the area and together these forces prevented practically all looting and calmed the excited people.

The first relief work, as always in these catastrophes, was done by neighbors of stricken families who took into their homes the frightened folk, bandaged the injured, gave food and medicine and comfort wherever needed. Emergency hospitals were opened here and there; in addition the regular hospitals threw open their doors for service. Later in the night Governor J. G. Morehead sent several companies of militia under Adjutant General Phil L. Hall, and military rule was established over the devastated district.

Early on Monday morning systematic relief operations began under the direction of Mayor James C. Dahlman. A relief committee was formed consisting of T. J. Mahoney, attorney, chairman; V. C. Rosewater, newspaper editor, secretary; Robert Cowell, merchant, treasurer; E. F. Denison, secretary Y. M. C. A.; Rev. A. L. Williams, J. M. Guild, Commissioner Commercial Club; T. C. Byrne, wholesaler; Mayor Dahlman, *ex officio*. The storm zone was divided into six relief districts, each in charge of a responsible business man, with Major Hartman as general supervisor. A census was taken and a card index prepared as a basis for effective work.

Relief headquarters were established in the City Council chamber, and here contributions of money, clothing, groceries, furniture, medi-

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cines, bandages and offers to storm sufferers were received. Hundreds of cots and blankets were sent to the Auditorium, where Capt. F. G. Stritzinger, of the United States Army, who aided at San Francisco after the earthquake, was in charge, and throngs of people slept there nightly. Cooking stoves were erected there, and immense supplies of necessaries were provided, so that the multitude of victims of the storm might be fed and sheltered in the days and nights of severe weather which followed the storm. Women taken there in scant clothing went away with arms laden with underwear and bedding, not only for themselves but often for some unfortunate neighbor who was not even able to make the trip to the supply stations which were established in each relief district. The automobiles of society folk mingled with the wagons of poor expressmen who had volunteered to deliver aid to the needy, and a physician was kept at each of the six relief stations both day and night. The public schools were dismissed and teachers who were familiar with the different sections of the city were sent by the school board to search out the homes of those who were in distress but who in many cases were too proud to apply for public relief at the stations."

On March 24th, upon receipt of telegraphic instructions from National Director Bicknell, the writer left Chicago for Omaha, arriving there early on Tuesday. As an American Red Cross representative, he conferred with the relief committee members and met with the group in several meetings that day and the next. Mr. C. M. Hubbard, General Manager of the St. Louis Provident Association, had also come upon the scene for the Red Cross, and we both offered to the committee the help of the Red Cross either in money or personal service of ourselves and others, but while the offer was received with appreciation, the committee, after careful consideration, expressed the opinion that as far as could be seen then no outside aid would be necessary. It was the natu-

TYPICAL OF RESIDENCE DESTRUCTION IN OMAHA

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SACRED HEART CONVENT, OMAHA, AFTER THE CYCLONE.

ral and commendable spirit of self-helpfulness of these sturdy Western people that showed itself.

On the third day after the catastrophe, representatives of the Commercial Club proposed to the Citizens' Relief Committee a plan for raising money among the large business interests of Omaha to establish a fund to be known as the "Restoration Fund." From this fund sums were to be loaned for rebuilding destroyed and damaged homes of people who would not require outright gifts from the Relief Committee, but who could return such loans if the terms were properly arranged. It was proposed to raise $200,000 to $300,000 for this purpose, and after discussion, the plan was accepted by the Relief Committee. It was understood that rehabilitation work as well as emergency relief work was to be done by the Citizens' Relief Committee for all who needed out-and-out gifts.

By the time it was decided that no outside aid was necesary, news had come over the wires about the disastrous floods further east. Thereupon the Red Cross men turned toward home.

As the Relief Committee got deeper and deeper into its work during the following three weeks, it appeared that the first estimates of need were below the mark and word came that Red Cross help would be needed and appreciated. The writer was, therefore, again sent to Omaha on April 21st by the Red Cross and the Chicago Association of Commerce to inquire into the situation. He met with the Executive and Public Affairs Committees of the Commercial Club, the Citizens' Relief Committee and the Restoration Committee to discuss matters, as a result of which a report recommending appropriations was made to both the Red Cross and the Chicago Association of Commerce. The former granted $40,000 and the latter $10,000, both being forwarded through the Red Cross office at Washington. The understanding between the Red Cross and the Omaha Committee was that the $50,000 was to be expended according to Red Cross methods, that the writer would make periodic visits to confer with the Committee and that four trained workers from other cities, Miss Marion Tebbetts, Miss Florence L.

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Clark, Miss Mary Griggs and Miss Alice J. Barker, who had been brought to Omaha by the Associated Charities to assist in the work, would be recognized as Red Cross agents.

About May 1st the emergency relief stations and the relief supply headquarters at the Auditorium were closed. It was understood that any further emergency relief work was to be done from the new office headquarters in the Elks' Building. At this office was a clerical staff in addition to the directors of the work of investigation for rehabilitation purposes.

The Relief Committee had devised elaborate registration cards of its own which called for practically all the information asked for on the official Red Cross record cards. Gradually the number of investigators was reduced until it included only those volunteers (in addition to paid workers) who had during the emergency period shown steadiness and understanding of the deeper purposes of rehabilitation effort. The local Associated Charities gave excellent service. Careful inquiry was made as to every phase of the circumstances of families that applied for permanent assistance, and this information was considered at the daily meetings of the Relief Committee, which gave decisions in all cases. The grants consisted of furniture, clothes, expense of house repairing and partial reconstruction. Careful differentiation had to be made at headquarters between cases that properly belonged to the Relief Committee and those that properly belonged to the Restoration Committee. Different grades of furniture were supplied for families of varying standards of living, and while a considerable amount of lumber and building supplies was given out, in many cases contractors were employed directly to do the necessary rebuilding.

Up to June 14th, $130,000 had been expended for emergency relief and $208,940 for rehabilitation aid, this going to 579 families, an average of about $361 to each. There were still pending 80 cases for consideration, while some of the old cases on which decisions had already been made were coming up for additional help. At

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, AFTER THE CYCLONE

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this time the amount available for the committee was $40,000 from the State's appropriation of $100,000. The remainder of the latter was to be used in neighboring territory and for the expense of the militia.

An interesting development of the work of the Restoration Committee should be mentioned. It was found after a short period of solicitation for funds that the amount which it was intended to raise, about $200,000 to $300,000, could not be secured from the business interests. It was then suggested that the legislature be asked to grant the county authority to issue bonds, the proceeds of which added to the amount raised by the committee, approximately $100,000, would make up the total amount required. Such authority was granted by the legislature but a proviso clause called for approval by the voters. It was found, because of certain complications in the voting laws that an election could not be held until July. The outcome is uncertain. In the meantime, the Restoration Committee has been making loans out of its $100,000 and beyond that has been considering many applications of people to whom funds will be granted if the bond issue is decided favorably.

Too much praise cannot be given to the men who have had a part in the tornado relief work. They have been indefatigable in energy and persistent in their purpose to safeguard the funds and apply them in the wisest way possible. Special mention should be made of the skill of Major Hartman and Secretary Guild of the Commercial Club, in their administration of the emergency relief stations.

The Work at Ralston, Nebraska.

After Red Cross funds had been granted to Omaha, an appeal came from the Relief Committee at Ralston, Nebraska, a suburb ten miles out of Omaha. This little manufacturing town of about 400 population was seriously affected by the tornado in that its factories, on which the life of the place depended, were badly damaged or wholly destroyed. Thirty-three households were directly damaged also, the total loss in the town being about $228,000.

The writer studied the needs of the situation on one of his visits to Omaha and conferred with the local committee, consisting of C. M. Skinner, Mayor, chairman; H. E. Johnson, secretary; L. Howard, treasurer; C. O. Brage, M. C. Powell, Rev. H. B. K. Cornish, H. E. Morrow, D. L. Ham, R. T. Propst, and Ed. Hazard. As a result it was recommended that a Red Cross grant of $5,000 be made. This was promptly forwarded. A total of about $30,000 was in the hands of the above committee for relief purposes. It was estimated that probably $8,000 to $10,000 would be required for emergency work and the remainder for rehabilitation assistance.

Seward, Nebr., Tornado, May 14, 1913

Curiously, while the writer was making one of his regular visits to Omaha to confer with the Relief Committee, another tornado occurred, this time at Seward, Nebraska, about fifty miles to the west. Signs of this were noticeable in Omaha. The sky darkened about six o'clock, followed by a terrific rain storm. The next morning the writer went to Seward, accompanied by Miss Florence L. Clark and Miss Alice J. Barker, of our relief force. He found that eight persons had been killed and twenty-five injured, twenty homes destroyed and many damaged. The business section was not touched. Conferences were held with the local committee which was formed immediately after the tornado had struck the town. The chairman of the committee was Mayor J. C. Calder. It was found that the community could meet the demands of the situation, and the offered Red Cross help was not accepted.

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Storm and Flood Relief Fund, 1913

Statement of contributions received by the National Treasurer of the Red Cross. Does not include moneys remitted direct to Red Cross and other relief agents in the flood district.

Alabama		$2,064.69
Through State Boards and Chapters	$1,935.69	
Other contributions	129.00	
Arizona		811.95
Through State Boards and Chapters	206.85	
Other contributions	605.10	
Arkansas		2,905.98
California		148,386.76
Through State Boards and Chapters	107,638.29	
Other contributions	40,748.47	
Canal Zone Chapter		50.00
Colorado		28,677.70
Through State Boards and Chapters	25,404.54	
Other contributions	3,273.16	
Connecticut		50,397.15
Through State Boards and Chapters	47,903.31	
Other contributions	2,493.84	
Delaware		3,065.00
Through State Boards and Chapters	2,950.00	
Other contributions	115.00	
District of Columbia		44,197.89
Through State Boards and Chapters	40,005.00	
Other contributions	4,192.89	
Florida		5,325.65
Through State Boards and Chapters	2,203.46	
Other contributions	3,122.19	
Georgia		6,035.62
Through State Boards and Chapters	3,667.57	
Other contributions	2,368.05	
Idaho		1,688.35
Illinois		177,716.80
Through State Boards and Chapters	157,617.07	
Other contributions	20,099.73	

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Indiana		1,699.35
Iowa		22,825.88
Through State Boards and Chapters	10,292.29	
Other contributions	12,533.59	
Kansas		9,517.97
Through State Boards and Chapters	6,197.80	
Other contributions	3,320.17	
Kentucky		915.57
Louisiana		2,772.30
Through State Boards and Chapters	1,938.05	
Other contributions	834.25	
Maine		4,398.37
Through State Boards and Chapters	4,116.20	
Other contributions	282.17	
Maryland		28,129.49
Through State Boards and Chapters	27,936.14	
Other contributions	193.35	
Massachusetts		219,777.86
Through State Boards and Chapters	215,753.64	
Other contributions	4,024.22	
Michigan		108,304.46
Through State Boards and Chapters	99,500.00	
Other contributions	8,804.46	
Minnesota		77,335.77
Through State Boards and Chapters	76,117.31	
Other contributions	1,218.46	
Mississippi		1,509.57
Through State Boards and Chapters	236.95	
Other contributions	1,272.62	
Missouri		88,521.19
Through State Boards and Chapters	59,000.00	
Other contributions	29,521.19	
Montana		14,390.88
Through State Boards and Chapters	7,641.55	
Other contributions	6,749.33	
Nebraska		196.67
New Hampshire		5,890.50
Through State Boards and Chapters	4,981.08	
Other contributions	909.42	

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Nevada		392.50
Through State Boards and Chapters	162.00	
Other contributions	230.50	
New Jersey		15,106.40
New Mexico		2,176.08
Through State Boards and Chapters	1,609.81	
Other contributions	566.27	
New York		652,773.78
Through State Boards and Chapters	601,325.89	
Other contributions	51,447.89	
North Carolina		7,664.40
Through State Boards and Chapters	5,726.69	
Other contributions	1,937.71	
North Dakota		4,626.95
Through State Boards and Chapters	546.10	
Other contributions	4,080.85	
Ohio		24,266.48
Through State Boards and Chapters	7,618.96	
Other contributions	16,647.56	
Oklahoma		723.59
Oregon		852.15
Pennsylvania		61,099.09
Through State Boards and Chapters	4,803.93	
Other contributions	56,295.16	
Porto Rico		1,045.85
Through State Boards and Chapters	844.10	
Other contributions	201.75	
Rhode Island		10,667.33
Through State Boards and Chapters	5,739.85	
Other contributions	4,927.48	
South Carolina		9,022.82
Through State Boards and Chapters	8,776.02	
Other contributions	246.80	
South Dakota		2,045.21
Through State Boards and Chapters	1,284.52	
Other contributions	760.69	
Tennessee		2,170.93
Through State Boards and Chapters	562.15	
Other contributions	1,608.78	

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Texas		15,658.79
Through State Boards and Chapters	2,907.49	
Other contributions	12,751.30	
Utah		663.80
Vermont		2,703.14
Through State Boards and Chapters	2,676.54	
Other contributions	26.60	
Virginia		16,270.47
Through State Boards and Chapters	1,470.37	
Other contributions	14,800.10	
Washington		20,756.28
Through State Boards and Chapters	15,597.26	
Other contributions	5,159.02	
West Virginia		7,535.62
Wisconsin		20,273.65
Through State Boards and Chapters	8,039.15	
Other contributions	12,234.50	
Wyoming		187.50
Foreign		24,805.19
Unclassified		201.42
Total		$1,961,198.79

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Tornado in Alabama

WM. M. MCGRATH,
Special Representative, American Red Cross.

THE tornado of March, 1913, which swept through the United States, leaving death and destruction in its wake, passed across lower Alabama the morning of the 21st. It reached its height in Wilcox county, the southern part of the state; the districts chiefly affected being Fulton, Nettleboro, Lower Peach Tree, Black Bend and Camden, in the order named. The greatest amount of property destroyed was in Lower Peach Tree; here the tornado seemed to attain its greatest strength, and here was the greatest loss of life. This district, depending largely on cotton raising for its support, yet had timber tracts of considerable magnitude, which were still uncut. The force of the wind was really more evident here than in the residence part of the community. Trees of immense girth, alike with their lesser brethren, were swept before the storm like broom straw: some uprooted and hurled incredible distances; others twisted and torn as if in the grip of a titanic hand.

An estimate of the loss, in this respect, is not susceptible of accuracy; some of the timber will be saved, hauled to the mills and made into lumber; but where the mills were destroyed there is no possibility of anything but a total loss. Roughly speaking this will range from $50,000 to $100,000.

The residential section of Peach Tree, where were grouped the majority of the homes, had a miraculous escape, only the edge of the storm touching it. Here the vagaries of the wind were most evident; on the four corners of two main street crossings were located stores, and to the right of one of these, a church. On the one corner a store was blown down and the church moved bodily six feet

METHODIST CHURCH USED AS TEMPORARY HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

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from its foundation. On the corner diagonally across the street, another store was leveled, while those on the other corners were left intact.

The principal loss to life and property occurred in the outskirts of the town and in the farming portion of the community. Little cottages, spacious mansions, barns and sheds, alike suffered the same fate; complete demolition. Where once were mansions, nothing remained save the bricks and stones on which the houses stood, even these being carried from their original resting places. The lighter framework of the buildings was splintered into fragments and the heavier beams picked up, carried hundreds of yards, and hurled again to the ground; some standing upright, as mournful monuments to the devastation, and others, split in half by barb wire fences. This was the picture of desolation that confronted the rescuers at daylight on that terrible Friday morning. Heroic efforts were made by all, no one resting until the wounded were cared for and the dead consigned to their eternal resting place.

The citizens, whose homes escaped the storm, threw them open for the shelter of the survivors, both the injured and the uninjured. The colored wounded were housed in the Methodist Chuch, soon converted into a temporary hospital by the local physicians, whose unselfishness and that of the citizens, in caring for the helpless was one of the marked features of this calamity.

A mass-meeting of the citizens was called at once, committees organized for relief purposes, and requisitons for aid sent to the State Capital at Montgomery and to Washington. Immediate response was made through the medical corps of the United States Government and the State Militia. The Red Cross representative of Alabama, with three nurses, arrived on the scene in response to the request of Governor O'Neal, who also issued a call for financial assistance in the name of the Red Cross. The response was generous and about $10,000 raised by citizens throughout Alabama. This was followed by a donation of $5,000 made directly by the American Red Cross.

In the reorganization work by the Red Cross representative, Governor O'Neal was asked for hospital tents and other tents and equipment to house the refugees. On the arrival of these supplies a camp was quickly constructed, nurses and attendants installed and the refugees comfortably housed.

The local physicians rendered yeoman service in the caring for the wounded and gave excellent cooperation to the other agencies in this respect.

In this phase of the relief work the United States Army was represented by Captain Harmon and three orderlies; the State by Major B. S. Chapman and Sergeant Green of the Medical Corps, and the Red Cross by three nurses. This relieved the situation and in a few days everything was running smoothly, and the cleaning up in preparation for rebuilding well under way.

A view of the residence of Mr. L. C. Bryant, one of the largest and best in Lower Peach Tree, gives in some degree an impression of the violence of this storm. Mr. Bryant was away at the time, having gone across the river to attend to some business matters, leaving his wife and four daughters at home. He returned the next morning to find that every member of his family had been killed and his home in the condition shown in the picture. The second photograph shows what remained of the lawn in front of Mr. Bryant's house. Here, trees of uniform size had been planted in great profusion, and no expense spared to make a home beautiful.

The third picture shows the debris of Mr. Bryant's cotton gin, the next, a few shattered timbers of what had been a large dwelling standing near the gin. The succeeding picture is a view of a swamp, so-called, about one-half mile beyond the gin. Here is evidence, in the ground strewn with wreckage, of the complete destruction of all that stood in

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WHAT REMAINED OF THE BRYANT RESIDENCE AFTER THE CYCLONE
(PEACH TREE, ALABAMA.)

the tornado's path. The buildings mentioned had been directly in the vortex of the storm and the fragments of their planks dotted the ground like porcupine quills. In going from place to place, in this work, one began to realize the terrific force of a tornado. The next picture shows a residence which stood a little to the right of Mr. Bryant's and not quite in the direct path of the storm; this was an old colonial mansion owned by Mrs. Robinson, filled with beautiful old furniture, the envy of every antiquary in that part of the country. One of the remarkable features of the destruction of Mrs. Robinson's home was that there was no loss of life nor any injuries to the four occupants, who were awakened by the

LAWN IN FRONT OF BRYANT RESIDENCE AFTER THE STORM

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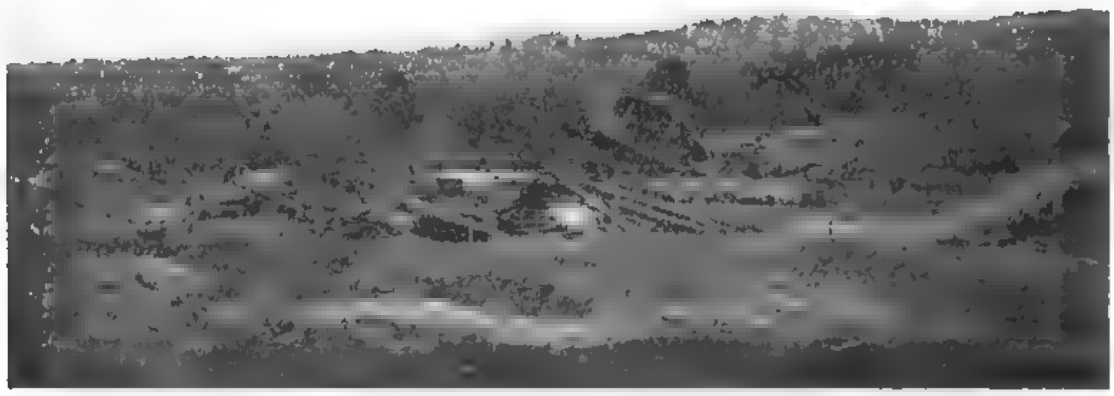

WRECKAGE OF BRYANT'S MILL AND COTTON GIN
(PEACH TREE, ALABAMA.)

roar of the tornado to find themselves, a moment later, tumbling and rolling on the ground, the house having literally been lifted from over their heads.

The record of some of these escapes seems incredible and would be unbelievable, were it not for the living witnesses to the facts. A man, woman and infant child were hurled from their beds in the second story of their house, to the roof of a shed, their lives saved by falling on a mattress; a door, which became wedged over them, forming a protection from the flying splinters. Here they remained in security until reached by one of the rescuing parties.

SWAMP STREWN WITH WRECKAGE FROM THE VILLAGE.

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RESIDENCE OF MRS ROBINSON -AFTER THE STORM

A survey of the destruction in the affected district is remarkable, not in the loss of life and property, but that anyone escaped.

Thirty-seven dwellings, thirty-five tenant houses, eleven store buildings and thirty-two barns and outbuildings, 115 all told, were completely demolished. Involved in this destruction were seventy-eight families, totaling 278 individuals, of whom 102 were under fourteen years old. Of this numebr fifteen adults and nine children were killed outright and forty-six adults and ten children more or less seriously injured.

Seventy-eight horses, mules, cows, hogs and sheep were killed and others injured. Personal property, such as clothes, books and furniture, valued at about $18,000, was a total loss. To this is added the value of destroyed buildings, about $43,000, making a total loss, exclusive of timber, of about $70,000.

In this estimate of damage, consideration was given to the value of the buildings at the time of erection, natural depreciation, cost of rebuilding, and present need of the tenant as compared with former.

In making this survey the Red Cross agent followed the path of the storm for eighteen miles, visiting every place where there had been any damage. An estimate of loss was made and a plan for rehabilitation recommended. This was presented to the local relief committee for consideration, unanimously adopted, and the temporary relief work placed in operation.

In two weeks from the time of the disaster, rebuilding was well under way. Of course, as the majority concerned lost every cent they had in the world, no attempt was made to rebuild on the basis of former conditions. In no instance was any part of the relief fund applied as insurance, nor where the loss sustained could be born by the householder.

These recommendations embraced, first, the erection of a shelter suitable for the immediate needs of the family; second, the necessity of making provision in food, clothing, furniture, livestock and forage sufficient to support the family concerned, until such time as the sale of the crops would place it again on a self-sustaining basis.

In applying to the needs of the suf-

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REFUGEE CAMP AT PEACH TREE, ALABAMA

ferers the amount subscribed to the relief fund, the disproportion between the loss and the amount of the fund made necessary the above provision.

Generally speaking, about 30 per cent of the gross loss was taken as the basis of the reconstruction. Of course this was subject to a certain amount of elasticity; for example, where a man had occupied a three or four room house and all his property was destroyed, 30 per cent of the value would not put him in a position to make a living; therefore the estimate, in this case, was based on the cost of what amounted to practically putting him in the position he was before the storm.

On the other hand, as happened in several instances, farmers who were occupying more pretentious houses, say of seven or eight rooms, and who were cultivating seventy-five or a hundred acres of land, were not placed on this same basis if it were evident that a smaller house would answer the needs, and that a livelihood could be eked out by cultivating a smaller area of property. A number of people whose loss was total, did not intend rebuilding in Peach Tree; therefore, as the means of livelihood of these were not impaired, they were not regarded as coming within the provisions of the relief plan.

Many, however, after the wreckage had been cleared away, proceeded at once to erect some sort of an habitation, and to prepare to make a crop. These received assistance from the relief commitee and were guaranteed a certain percentage of their appropriation; this to be increased in proportion to the progress of the work. On this understanding considerable progress was made, the majority of those who remained in the district, erecting shelters for their needs and busily proceeding to get seed planted and thus make provisions for the future.

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Repatriation of American Citizens from Mexico

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
Chairman of the Central Committee, American Red Cross.

FROM time to time since hostilities broke out some two years ago in our neighboring Republic to the south, the Red Cross has in many cases brought to its notice by the Department of State, responded with funds to pay the cost of transportation to their homes of American citizens temporarily resident in Mexico and who had been thrown out of employment by the hostilities. Until the present year the number so assisted was not large, but aid was always extended through our diplomatic and consular officers, the funds being remitted through the Department of State.

In April last, when Mexico City was the scene of civil strife, upon request of the American Ambassador to Mexico the sum of a thousand dollars was placed at his disposal for the purpose of assisting in the care of the Americans who had been wounded in that city and in the removal therefrom of some of them to their homes.

Recently further calls for aid have come from Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Tampico and Mazatlan, where considerable numbers of Americans have been reconcentrated from outlying points where they had been employed and where the local authorities could not or did not afford protection of life, this on account of the hostilities which seemed to have become chronic throughout the Mexican Republic.

On account of this state of affairs the ordinary and usual means of travel by rail and steamer and of communication by mail and telegraph have become disorganized, some hundreds of individuals, men, women and children, all in a state of want to a greater or less extent or of complete destitution, are being assisted by the Red Cross, the State Department being without means of relief. The refugees from Tampico to the number of 128 have been landed in Galveston, being conveyed on barges and tugs specially employed for this purpose, in some cases the vessel's service given without charge, but all refugees needing and receiving Red Cross assistance.

Commercial vessels at Vera Cruz received on board and transferred to Galveston 120 Americans who were stranded in Mexico City and 285 additional at Tampico. This service has cost the Red Cross about fourteen thousand dollars, for support before embarkation, for needed medical attendance, and for transportation, not including $4,500 previously expended through the consuls at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

From the commencement of hostilities in Mexico, and on account of the same to December 31, 1912, the Red Cross expended in the relief of sick and wounded Mexican soldiers and American refugees, $7,307.46, and on account of relief of Nicaraguan sick and wounded soldiers and citizens, $5,776. Judging from present conditons as reported in the public press the Central Committee fears that further calls for Red Cross assistance will come to us from Mexico to aid Americans returning from that country to their homes.

That the Department of State appreciates at its full value the voluntary aid tendered by this organization

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is evidenced by a communication recently received from a prominent officer of the State Department, an extract from which is as follows:

"I hardly need to assure you that the assistance rendered by the Red Cross so far has been urgently needed and that the Department is most grateful for the generous aid that has been extended to suffering Americans in Mexico.."

Special Report by Charles Jenkinson

Special Representative, American Red Cross.

June 24, 1913.

Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A., Chairman Central Committee, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a certificate dated May 29th, 1913, signed by the Secretary of the Red Cross, reading as follows:

"This is to certify that Mr. Charles Jenkinson is the duly appointed and authorized representative of the American National Red Cross in all matters pertaining to the transportation of American refugees by the Vogeman Line Steamer *Mexicano* from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to Galveston, Texas, U. S. A."

Also the receipt of your letter dated May 31st, containing my instructions as special representative of the American Red Cross, to attend to the repatriation of a considerable number of Americans in Mexico.

I left Washington on Saturday, May 31st, for Vera Cruz and Mexico City, via Key West and Havana. The Ward Line steamer *Esperanza* was held at Havana until my arrival on Monday, June 2nd, about an hour and a half after the scheduled sailing time of that vessel.

The President of Cuba very kindly sent his private launch to take me from the Key West steamer, as she entered the harbor, and with my baggage I was transferred immediately to the Ward Line steamer, which left the harbor as soon as I was aboard.

The *Esperanza* touched at Progreso, State of Yucatan, on June 4th, and I went ashore to consult with the Consul to ascertain whether or not there were any Americans at that place, falling within my instructions. The Consul reported that he knew of only two destitute Americans in his district—an aged man and his wife, both in ill-health, but as they were on the southern side of the peninsula, and could not reach Progreso or Vera Cruz in time to join me, the Consul decided that it would be better to arrange, through the American Ambassador at Mexico City, to have them transported to the United States via Belize and New York.

The *Esperanza* reached Vera Cruz on Friday morning, June 6th, and I reported to the American Consul there immediately. I ascertained that there were already fifty-seven Americans at Vera Cruz, desiring transportation by the *Mexicano,* which had arrived at Vera Cruz on June 5th, and that there were many more in Mexico City who expected to

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reach Vera Cruz in a day or two. Accordingly, in order to make sure that all the details of their departure were attended to, I proceeded to Mexico City Friday night, reaching there Saturday morning.

Upon my arrival at Mexico City the American Ambassador informed me that he had made arrangements for the supervision of the preparation of a list of names and addresses of such destitute Americans as desired to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Red Cross to reach the United States.

I visited the passenger agents of the railroads between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, and secured a rate of one-half the regular first-class fare from Mexico City to Vera Cruz, from both companies. I also secured a similar concession from the railroad crossing the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and from the railroads between Mexico City and Tampico.

I then sent telegrams to the Consul at Salina Cruz, the Consular agent at Puerto, Mexico, and to the Consuls at Saltillo, San Luis Potosi and Tampico, informing them of the plans of the *Mexicano,* and requesting them to have such destitute American citizens as desired to avail of this transportation reach Vera Cruz or Tampico in time for the sailing of the *Mexicano.*

I left Mexico City on Monday morning, June 9th, with eleven refugees, reaching Vera Cruz the night of the same day. The refugees who accompanied me were sent to the quarters already provided for those who had preceded them.

The *Mexicano,* being a freight steamer, had no physician aboard. Therefore, while in Mexico City I secured the consent of Dr. Edward W. Ryan to accompany me as physician to superintend the sanitation and cleanliness of the *Mexicano* and to care for the health and physical well-being of the refugees during the voyage.

On Tuesday morning, June 10th, Dr. Ryan left Mexico City with thirty refugees, and on the evening of the same day the remainder of the party, some thirty people, were dispatched to Vera Cruz. On arrival at Vera Cruz these people were taken to the quarters already mentioned as occupied by those who preceded them, pending the departure of the *Mexicano.* The day prior to the vessel's departure the American Consul at Vera Cruz handed me a document reading as follows:

"At a meeting of the Executive Board of the American Alliance, held in the Buena Vista Hotel, June 9th, 1913, it was moved, seconded and carried, that a telegram be sent to Mr. Jenkinson, telling him that there are already three doctors in the party who have been rendering their valuable services free of charge, and who are still willing to do the same; and, as we wish to avoid the appearance of any unnecessary expense, therefore we see no reason for employing any other doctor, especially Dr. Ryan. Signed, M. Parsons, President; F. P. McCloskey, Secretary."

Because of the possibilities of disorder and friction evidenced by this protest, I considered it desirable to talk with those Americans who were going to accompany me before they boarded the steamer, and, accordingly, I asked them to meet in the American Consulate on the morning of June 10th. At this meeting I made clear to them that if they came aboard the *Mexicano* they would be expected to obey all orders issued by the captain of the vessel, or requests made by myself, and to assist in the preservation of discipline and order during the voyage.

The *Mexicano* sailed from Vera Cruz on Wednesday, June 11th, at about 4 p. m., with 125 refugees, Dr. Ryan and myself. The first-class accommodations, which were very limited, were given to the women with children, the sick and the aged. The men, without exception, were requested to satisfy themselves with steerage accommodations, and in almost every instance they were entirely willing to do so, thus enabling the women and children to have more comfortable quarters.

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A hospital fully equipped with drugs, medicines, bandages, etc., was established on board the ship, and a large number of cases was treated during the five or six days' voyage.

An interesting incident of the departure from Vera Cruz should not go unnoted. As the *Mexicano* passed the U. S. S. *Minnesota* and the U. S. S. *Idaho,* the American flags on each vessel were dipped, as was also the Red Cross flag of the *Mexicano,* and the men on each vessel "dressed ship." The band of the *Minnesota* played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the band on the Idaho played "America." This brought enthusiastic cheers and applause from the American citizens on board, who in many instances had not heard these national airs for a long time.

As we left the harbor I sent the following message to Admiral Beatty of the U. S. S. *Minnesota:*

"Good-bye; thanks."

To which he replied as follows:

"I congratulate you on the eminently satisfactory manner of handling the whole situation at this place. Wish you the best of luck."

The Admiral's message was read to the passengers and created a very favorable impression.

The *Mexicano* reached Tampico about noon on Thursday, June the 12th, and Dr. Ryan and I were taken off immediately by a launch from the U. S. S. *Connecticut* for a visit to Captain Knapp of that vessel, accompanied by the American Consul at Tampico. We talked over the situation at Tampico and the best method of handling the situation there, for more than an hour, and Captain Knapp made some very valuable suggestions.

Owing to the strict quarantine regulations of the state of Texas, we considered it advisable not to permit the refugees already aboard the *Mexicano* to go ashore while we were in port, and the Captain accordingly issued instructions to that end.

After leaving the *Connecticut* I went with the Consul and the Captain of the *Mexicano* to the company's agency in Tampico, to endeavor to get permission for the refugees to go aboard immediately. Here the real trouble began. The company's agents stated that they had no intimation that the *Mexicano* was taking passengers aboard at Tampico and until instructions were received from Galveston they could not permit the refugees to go aboard. This was really a serious matter, as the refugees, numbering about two hundred and ten persons, mostly women and children, were already at the Consulate with their baggage in hand, waiting for the Consul to take them to the steamer. They were sitting on the steps, on the curbing, on window sills or wherever they could find seats, many of them in the broiling sun, and they were quite disappointed when they learned that they would have to wait until the next day, until the agents were instructed by their headquarters to permit their embarkation. I immediately sent messages by wireless to Washington, to the battleships, and to the company's agents in Galveston, setting forth the deplorable plight of the American citizens and the great hardship that would be caused by the vessel's departure without them, especially in view of the fact that no other vessel for the United States was expected at Tampico for several days. The plight of the refugees will be more clearly understood when it is stated that very few of them had more than $5 gold in their pockets, and many of them had much less than this amount, and in many instances families of from four to eight must be provided for. Naturally, therefore, many demands for assistance were made upon Consul Miller and his wife, and it may be said to the credit of these two good people that no worthy requests were denied. Mrs. Miller did her utmost to provide for the comfort of the women and children.

On Friday I went ashore again, to see if instructions had been received by the agents to take the people on

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board, but no message was received by them regarding the *Mexicano* on that date nor on the next day, Saturday. The refugees appeared at the Consulate early Friday morning and many of them spent most of the day sitting on the steps waiting for orders to embark. Others returned to the Consulate from three to six times, only to be met with the same answer —that no instructions had been received.

About midnight Saturday I received a wireless message from the U. S. S. *Connecticut* stating that the vessel had overheard a message being transmitted from Galveston to the company's agent in Vera Cruz to instruct the Tampico agency to embark the passengers. These instructions did not reach the agency until after 8 o'clock Sunday morning, but the information enabled me to go ashore and tell the Consul so that he might have the people prepared to embark at an early hour Sunday morning. The Captain was shown a copy of the message and he immediately put in his supplies, provisions, cots, etc., and we embarked the passengers at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The *Mexicano* was fumigated at 2 o'clock and we sailed for Galveston about 4:30 p. m., with a total of 330 refugees aboard.

In spite of all the hardships experienced by the refugees taken aboard at Tampico, there was not one complaint, and the people were, as a rule, in a very happy frame of mind and thankful that they at last had an opportunity to reach their homes in the United States.

One man who was accompanied by his wife and two children boarded the ship at Vera Cruz and requested that I take his family to Tampico where he had secured a very good position. Upon evidence that his statements were correct, and upon his representation that he was destitute, I agreed to take him to Tampico; and before I left there I saw him at work at the position he had secured.

As the *Mexicano* passed the U. S. S. *Connecticut,* in leaving the harbor, the men dressed ship, flags were dipped and the band played "Home, Sweet Home."

The voyage from Tampico to Galveston was practically without event, although the seas were rough and heavy most of the way. The first day out of Tampico there was much seasickness among the passengers.

Just before the *Mexicano* left Tampico the Quartermaster of the *Connecticut* came aboard and stated that he had been instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to place on board the *Mexicano* 1,000 rations, and after conferring with the Captain I requested him to send aboard supplies of bacon, sausage, corned beef, hard tack and sugar. It was not absolutely necessary that these supplies be taken from the battleship, but the Captain and I agreed that a change of food would not be unwelcome in the steerage. When the food came aboard the refugees received it with great applause.

I sent the following message to Captain Knapp as the *Mexicano* passed the *Connecticut:*

"Sincere thanks for supplies and other assistance and many kindnesses. All well."

Captain Knapp replied as follows:

"Heartiest congratulations on your successful work and best wishes for a pleasant voyage."

No Americans who desired transportation were denied it or left behind at Tampico.

The *Mexicano* reached Galveston on Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock and was given a clean bill of health immediately.

The only accident of the voyage occurred as the passengers were landing. Owing to careless placing of the gangplank, the passengers who came off first had to jump about two feet to the dock, and in making this jump a woman who desires her name withheld, fell into the water between the ship and the dock. Two men jumped in after her and rescued her very quickly. I sent her at once in a closed carriage to a hotel where she was given medical attention.

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We were met at the dock by representatives of all the railroads entering Galveston and were given a special first-class rate of one cent a mile to any point in the United States. Upon recommendation of the railroad representatives, I secured conveyances for all the refugees and took them to the Hebrew Immigration Bureau in Galveston, where Dr. Cohen, a prominent Rabbi and philanthrophist, gave us the courtesies of that institution, providing sleeping quarters for everybody, clothing for many and monetary assistance for several. He also assisted me in getting meals for the refugees at a very reasonable rate. The refugees were given dinner and supper on Tuesday, breakfast, dinner and supper on Wednesday, and by Wednesday night practically all of the refugees had boarded trains for their homes.

Only three families of my party remained in Galveston. One mother with five small children was assisted financially by myself, by Dr. Cohen, and by the Captain of the vessel and others. She was anxious to find employment for two of her children—boys of ten and twelve. I placed the oldest boy in an office before I left. The mother is a very capable seamstress and does beautiful embroidery and will probably have little difficulty in earning her living. It may be stated here, that in addition to the five children accompanying her there are five others at home in Mexico City with the father. The father, up to a short time ago, was earning $600 gold a month, as an expert accountant and auditor; but he suffered a paralytic shock and for the last several months has been able to work only a small part of the time and does not now earn more than $30 a month. He intends, however, to contribute to his wife's support.

The second family remaining in Galveston is also worthy of assistance. The mother, an intelligent woman of about thirty-five, is an expert milliner and intends to provide for her three children, for her mother, and for her mother's stepdaughter. They had altogether about $30 gold.

The only man remaining was about forty years of age, an expert draftsman, and he secured employment with a shipbuilding company.

The cots purchased by me in Tampico for the accommodation of the refugees, promised for a while to be more or less troublesome after I reached Galveston, but in view of the splendid treatment accorded to the refugees by Dr. Cohen I decided that it would be but a small return to leave the cots, some thirty-two in number, at the Mission for the use of other worthy people who might be assisted by him. He stated, however, that if another ship was sent out from Galveston for Red Cross work he should like the representative of the Red Cross to feel at liberty to use these cots, as well as any others that he might have.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 28, 1913.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Department of State, copy of a letter, dated June 19th, received from the Commander, Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, at Vera Cruz. In connection with the letter from the Fourth Division Commander, I take pleasure in inviting attention to the complimentary remarks regarding the services of Mr. Jenkinson.

Sincerely yours,
VICTOR BLUE,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

THE HONORABLE,
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET,
FOURTH DIVISION,
U. S. S. MINNESOTA, FLAGSHIP.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO,
June 19, 1913.

To Secretary of the Navy,
(Division of Operations).

Subject: Status of Affairs in Mexico.

* * * * * *

3. On Wednesday, June 11, 1913, the steamer *Mexicano,* chartered by

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the Red Cross, sailed from this port with 120 refugees on board. The party and general arrangements for the trip were in the hands of Mr. Jenkinson, special agent for the Red Cross, who handled the situation most admirably. There were several —probably twelve—of the refugees who refused to sign the certificate required by Mr. Jenkinson on the ground that they were not paupers and were not penniless, and as Mr. Jenkinson very rightfully insisted upon this certificate being signed before granting them passage, they refused to go. Immediately after the *Mexicano* had sailed, they applied to me for assistance, requesting that they be furnished lodging and rations at the expense of the Government until the opportunity presented itself for their proceeding to the United States. I lost all patience with these people, owing to their inconsistency, and refused to assist them in any way. There were two or three women in the party whom I would have been glad to have done what I could for, had I had funds at my disposal, but inasmuch as I had nothing to go on, I referred them to the Consul, who I understand has funds for this purpose. The men of this party were undeserving of assistance from a political point of view, but, of course, cannot be overlooked from a humanitarian standpoint. The *Mexicano* took 210 refugees from Tampico, which constituted all that were at the port at the time the ship sailed, except one man who jumped to the dock as the ship was leaving. Captain Knapp, of the *Connecticut,* furnished rations to the *Mexicano,* and also furnished twenty-five cots for the party of 108 who left previously on the schooner *Harry Morse.*

4. I take great pleasure in commending to the Department the ability shown by Mr. Jenkinson in handling this situation. It was a difficult one, and one that required considerable tact. I hope the State Department will take official notice of his accomplishment.

5. The refugee question is hardly cleared up as yet, there being many more Americans who are trying to make their way from Tampico and Vera Cruz, and, no doubt, within a week or ten days there will be a sufficient number more to warrant the chartering of another vessel for their use.

* * * * * *

F. E. BEATTY.

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Disaster at the Cincinnati Mine, Finleyville, Pennsylvania

J. Byron Deacon,
Special Representative, American Red Cross.

ABOUT noon on April 23rd an explosion in the Cincinnati Mine located in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of the villages of Courtney and Finleyville, about 40 miles south of Pittsburgh, resulted in the death of 96 miners. The explosion was caused by the firing of a butt shot which struck a clay vein exposing a feeder of gas which was later ignited by the unprotected lamp of a miner working in the vicinity. The recovery of the bodies consumed about five days. Identification was rendered extremely difficult because of the mangled, charred condition of the corpses. According to the verdict of the Coroner's jury the responsibility for the disaster was placed upon the mine foreman, himself a victim.

Within 48 hours of the explosion a telegram from the Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross instructed J. Byron Deacon, General Secretary of the Associated Charities of Pittsburgh, an Institutional Member of the American Red Cross, to proceed to the scene of the disaster for the purpose of ascertaining if Red Cross assistance was necessary. When the Red Cross representative arrived on the field scarcely half of the bodies had been recovered from the mine. The completion of the task of recovering the victims' bodies, their identification and burial were naturally the chief concerns during the few succeeding days.

The first act of the Red Cross Agent was to determine whether or not the company would pay the dependent survivors the sums due in wages earned by the deceased. The third day following the disaster was pay day. It was found that the entire mining force had worked full time between the last pay day and the time of the explosion. The minimum daily wage paid by the company was $2.62. Sums varying from twenty to thirty-five dollars had been earned by the deceased miners in this period. Both the President and General Superintendent of Mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company assured the Red Cross Agent that prompt payment would be made to the families of the deceased. This the company accordingly did, thereby meeting the immediate needs of the families. The company also bore the expense of burial.

The next step taken was to make a formal proffer of the services of the Red Cross in organizing and directing the relief operations to the officials of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. In the course of a few days this offer was accepted. The President declared that the company desired and was prepared to assume responsibility for the temporary relief of the afflicted families. It may be said at once that the company has discharged this responsibility so fully that the expenditure of charitable funds from outside sources has been rendered practically unnecessary.

Meanwhile in Monongahela City, Charleroi, Washington and in the small mining villages in the vicinity of the Cincinnati mine, relief committees were being organized, funds were being raised by house to house canvasses and by appeals through the press and from the pulpit, and unions, lodges and beneficial associations were appropriating monies for relief. The United Mine Workers of America issued appeals to all its local

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unions in the United States and Canada. Visiting committees of ladies representing relief committees and churches began visitation of the afflicted families immediately following the disaster and continued to visit for several days. The chief work of these ladies was in supplying mourning apparel for the bereaved. At the outset in some instances they also made cash contributions, although this ceased when it became known that the Pittsburgh Coal Company was attending to the needs of the families. One result of this persistent visitation was plainly to create the impression among the widows and other dependent relatives of the deceased miners that they were to be the beneficiaries of extensive material relief grants which they imagined were about to be made. Doubtless many widows felt it necessary to bare their grief before strangers fancying that their unknown visitors were somehow vitally connected with their immediate material welfare.

All information reported at the morgue while bodies were being identified was copied by the Red Cross Agent. Several meetings were held through arrangements made by the Red Cross at which representatives of all parties interested in the relief work were invited to be present. The result of these meetings was the union of all funds and parties in the Cincinnati Mine Relief Committee. The nucleus of this committee was a group of ladies of Monongahela City who had served efficiently in the relief operations following a mine disaster which occurred near their city several years ago. The fund that this committee had at its disposal amounted to about $2,600. At the earlier meetings of the committee the Red Cross Agent emphasized the fact that the Pittsburgh Coal Company was prepared adequately to care for the temporary needs of the afflicted families and that it was of the utmost importance that the committee should not appear to assume a responsibility which rests primarily with the coal company and secondarily with the labor organization with which the miners, apparently without exception, were affiliated. It was pointed out that the relief administration would probably divide itself into two periods: first, the period of temporary relief measures pending the determination of what degree of responsibility would be assumed by the groups primarily interested, viz., the company and the labor organization, it being, of course, impossible during this period to make final plans of treatment for the families; and second, the period of administration of relief in accordance with plans looking to the rehabilitation in so far as possible of the dependent relatives of the victims. The plan was practically that administered with such signal success at Cherry.

One week following the explosion Miss Zillah Grimes, a district superintendent of The Pittsburgh Associated Charities, and Miss Ellen Cook, of the Youngstown (Ohio) Central Council of Social Agencies, entered the field as agents of the Red Cross. During their month of service they obtained comprehensive information respecting the status, resources and needs of the families, which information has formed the basis of action of the Cincinnati Mine Relief Committee in such incidental relief giving as has been found necessary, and has also proved useful to the Pittsburgh Coal Company. Of the 96 men killed, 40 are survived by widows living in this country in villages adjacent to the mine. Thirty-two of these widows have 87 children, all but 8 being under 14 years of age; and 8 are childless. Eleven of the 13 who reside in Europe are known to have one or more children, while two are believed to be childless. Ten of the decedents are survived by relatives other than widows and children, who are living in the United States; in 4 instances the relatives were in nowise dependent for their support upon the earnings of the deceased. Nine of the victims have relatives other than widows and children living in Europe, who are believed to be partly or wholly dependent upon their earnings. Eight are believed to

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have been single men, about whose relatives, if any, so far nothing has been learned. The social status of decedents is yet to be determined in 8 instances. A number of the miners being immigrants, the tedious process of conducting investigations by international correspondence has been necessary. Thirty-six of the victims were members of lodges which pay benefits in case of death, and 15 carried life insurance, the policies ranging in amount from $100 to $1,000.

After the first two or three meetings of the Cincinnati Mine Relief Committee the committee practically resolved itself into a "case conference." It was agreed that no representative of a constituent organization of the committee would provide material relief until the case had been considered and this course approved by the committee sitting as a "case committee." Under this arrangement the Red Cross representatives formed the medium of contact between the Relief Committee and the afflicted families. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the quick appreciation and intelligent use made by almost all of the committee members, of the modern methods of investigation, treatment and oversight used by the Red Cross workers. Indeed, the experience of the Red Cross representatives persuades them that in their few weeks' activity at Finleyville and Courtney they have lived through a century's history of the attitude of society toward dependent families, beginning with the indiscriminate, uncorrelated material relief giving phase; leading up to a perception of the need of organization of material relief agencies and coordination of these with other social forces, including a recognition of the fact that those immaterial forms of sympathetic, enlightened personal service are quite as necessary as the giving of material relief; the process completing itself in the full recognition on the part of the agency primarily concerned of its responsibility for making adequate provison for the future of the families as a matter of social justice.

This brief and hastily written review of the activites of the American Red Cross in connection with the Cincinnati Mine disaster will be supplemented by a more lengthy, complete statement to be published in a later edition of THE MAGAZINE, in which will be outlined a plan for the rehabilitation of the families, now being put into effect, which it is believed is unique in the history of compensation for industrial accidents.

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The "Alum Chine" Disaster

JUDGE HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,
Vice-President Maryland Red Cross State Board.

FRIDAY, March 7, 1913, marked the disaster from the greatest amount of high explosives ever recorded in history. On that day the "Alum Chine," a tramp vessel flying the flag of Great Britain, was blown to atoms when 346 tons of dynamite exploded in her hold. Twenty-eight men are known to have lost their lives and approximately seventy were more or less seriously injured.

The "Alum Chine" lay at anchor in mid-stream of the Patapsco River between Sparrows and Hawkins Points and just within the boundary of what is known as the Baltimore City Harbor. The vessel was being loaded with dynamite preparatory for shipment to the Panama Canal and the consignment was to have consisted of 380 tons. The actual loading of the ship and the responsibility thereof was under the personal charge and direction of the General Stevedoring Company, which, it is generally known, is merged with the Joseph R. Foard Company. The consignment of explosives was brought directly from the Keystone Powder Company by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company on regular freight cars to Canton, and was then placed on scows at a point just within the city limits, thence towed to the side of the "Alum Chine." A chute placed at a slight angle was erected from the deck of the vessel into the hatches and the boxes containing exactly fifty pounds of dynamite each were sent down this chute one after another to be received by the stevedores standing at the other end, who then passed them to their fellow workmen, who in turn placed them in their respective positions. About thirty stevedores, both colored and white, the majority of whom were of foreign birth, and four carpenters were employed to do the actual loading. It was the duty of the carpenters to erect constructions of wood between any loose boxes of explosives and to crate in each layer so as to render the entire layer of boxes immovable. Besides the dynamite the "Alum Chine" was chartered to carry a consignment of coal and this consignment had been already stored in the bottom of her holds. A construction of one-inch planks was laid parallel over this coal and another laid across the original one. On this construction the boxes of dynamite were piled one on top another, leaving about two inches of space between the coal and the explosives.

March the 7th was an unusually cold day. While it was clear and the sun shone brightly, there was a strong, cold, cutting wind, which covered the harbor with white-caps and made it very uncomfortable and dangerous for the workmen. On account of bad weather and high winds, which had been persisting for several days, the "Alum Chine" had become several days delayed in her sailing and the foremen were making every effort to push the work of loading as rapidly as possible. There were only several more cars of explosives, these completing the consignment, which were under the process of being unloaded into the holds of the "Alum Chine." Everything was going fairly well.

It was about 10:25 in the morning, just as a layer was being closed, that it was noticed that one of the boxes would not fit into the place left for it, and several men began to discuss the best manner in which the box should be placed. This cost a delay which was discovered by William Bom-

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hardt, one of the foremen of the gang, whereupon he personally undertook to fix the box in the proper position. After some effort to do so, he called for a hook (a cotton or bale hook that is chiefly used by stevedores) and a hook belonging to John Kozlowski, 1725 Aliceanna street, was given him. The box had already given him so much trouble, as well as to have caused considerable loss of time, that Mr. Bomhardt, who, it is alleged, was under the influence of liquor, became quite impatient. After giving the box several minor strokes, without getting the desired result, he gave an oath—raised his arm above his head and with a great deal of force, brought it down on the troublesome object. Instantly there was a puff of yellow smoke, a loud report and the men who were in the hold were thrown bodily to the floor. Except for William Bomhardt, who sustained a lacerated and burned face, and Alexander Powichrowski, 1429 Block street, into whose face several nails from the box were driven by the force of the explosion, no one was otherwise injured. The men all realized the impending danger and a race for life began. They quickly cleared the hatches, ran to the scow and then on the tug "Atlantic," which had towed the scow to the vessel and now lay alongside. The little tug quickly filled with men and little time was lost in leaving the doomed vessel. When it had got a distance of about 150 yards from the "Alum Chine" two men were seen on her decks frantically waving their arms and calling for help. By this time thick clouds of yellow smoke and puffs of red flame could be seen issuing from the two hatches. Despite the warnings, then protests and pleadings of the men on board, Captain Van Dyke, who was in charge of the "Atlantic," gave the order to his mate, who was at the wheel, to make back to the burning vessel. Her bow was quickly reached and one of the men had already managed to get on board, when there was a great puff of smoke, a deafening, crashing sound and the air was filled with flying steel and debris of all descriptions. The pilot house of the "Atlantic," which was surrounded with men, was swept completely away, carrying, among others, the brave captain and his gallant mate. The little rescue tug had become a total wreck. Her sides were torn, the smoke-stack swept away, while on her decks lay the dead, dying and mutilated bodies of those who had just fifteen minutes before taken refuge on her board.

The "Alum Chine" was no more. Every evidence of her existence had entirely disappeared.

As a result of the explosion of her boilers the "Atlantic" caught fire, which, however, was quickly extinguished by the timely arrival of the sea tug "Britania." The injured and dead were immediately taken from her decks and palced on board the "Britania" and the tug "Curtis Bay," which had by this time reached the side of the "Atlantic." The "Atlantic" was so badly shattered that she began to rapidly settle and soon disappeared below the surface of the river. The injured were rushed to the city at the foot of Broadway and from there by ambulances to the nearest hospitals. The Johns Hopkins, St. Joseph's and the Mercy Hospitals cared for most of the victims of the disaster.

Twenty-six men comprised the crew of the "Alum Chine," six of whom lost their lives. What is described as the minor explosion in the hold of the "Alum Chine," it is said, gave the first warning to those who were employed on the ill-fated vessel. The warning was quickly sent around and the men lost no time in leaving the decks of their ship and taking refuge in a small launch which was made fast to the "Alum Chine." The launch was owned by Mr. Goodhues, who had just a short while before brought two firemen from the city. As soon as the launch was full of men, the rope holding her to the "Alum Chine" was cut and the little craft quickly left her side. She was about 200 yards away when the final explosion took place.

The six seamen who lost their lives

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were buried by their fellow members of the crew and the survivors were later sent to England at the expense of the English Consulate here.

The explosion which resulted from so many tons of dynamite, was so terrific that the shock was felt within a radius of several miles. Windows were shattered, houses were shaken and other and more serious damage was sustained at Sparrows and Hawkins Points, Curtis Bay, Fort Howard and the surrounding country.

The "Jason," a large and handsome collier of recent construction, was being loaded with coal and lay at anchor several thousand yards from the "Alum Chine." It was badly torn by flying steel. This ship, which was to make its trial trip, had on it fourteen waiters and cooks of the Burgess-Hammond Company. Many of these were injured and killed and three of the regular crew lost their lives.

Several days after the explosion, Coroner Elijah J. Russell, 423 North Broadway of the Eastern District, impanelled a jury of very capable and well known business and professional men, and after a thorough and complete investigation, a verdict was rendered to the effect that the explosion was caused by the striking of a box of dynamite with a cotton bale hook in the hands of William Bomhardt.

The foregoing facts were gathered chiefly from personal interviews with at least two of the survivors of the "Alum Chine" disaster, whose stories as told tallied exactly, even to the most minute details, as well as from the testimony of many witnesses during the numerous sessions of the Coroner's Inquest.

The Alum Chine Relief Fund.

The fund entrusted to the Federated Charities amounted to $7,340.08 and has been managed by a special committee, who have gone over carefully every case. Every family was visited immediately by one of the Federated Charities force, and in many cases repeated visits have been made. It has been the object of the Federated Charities so to use this trust fund that every family needing help should receive it, and to so distribute the money that the families should maintain the same standard of living as before the disaster. It has been very encouraging to see how many families have had the fine spirit of independence, that has caused them to decline help as there were other members of their family who could assume the burden of support. It has also been interesting to note that many of the families received substantial insurance benefits, showing previous habits of thrift. The Maryland Steel Company, the Joseph R. Foard Company, the Atlantic Transport Company and the Kirk-Habicht Company have given much assistance to their respective employes and families. These conditions have greatly minimized the sum of money needed by the victims and their families. We have not been able to take into account any money that may be received from damage suits, for these suits will not be settled by the courts for some time to come.

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Aftermath of War

"Red Cross" Working in Smyrna

Rev. J. R. Brewster.

On March 15, 1913, a small committee consisting of about ten members, Americans residing in Smyrna in connection with the International College, the American Collegiate Institute for Girls, and the Mission of the American Board, was called to meet with the American Consul-General, Mr. George Horton, for the purpose of considering work among the Mohammedan refugees who are crowding into Smyrna from European ports on account of the present Turco-Balkan war.

Measures were taken to secure more accurate information regarding the actual conditions holding among the refugees and to secure, if possible, the services of a doctor and nurse to look after the sick. On that day and on several succeeding days visits were made to various mosques and schools where the refugees are being taken by the government authorities, many sick and needy people were found, who were not receiving proper care, and the opinion of all was that something to alleviate the suffering and to ameliorate conditions ought to be done.

After conferring with the municipal authorities and receiving their sanction, definite work was begun. Other branches of the society have been at work among the poor people and, in order not to overlap with their work or conflict in any way, the Government assigned to the Americans the entire care of the needy in three centers, one mosque and two schools, with permission to feed the hungry and minister to them in accordance with their needs and our own judgment. The physician and nurse are also attending to the sick in three other places.

The Medical Work.—These people were found to be in great need of proper medical care. Many had left their homes weeks and months before, had traveled on foot as best they could to Salonica, many had been detained there for some time, living like cattle in mosques and public buildings, subject to the changes of a Macedonian winter climate, until many had contracted diseases which they have brought over into Asia with them. Many cases of measles, a disease which is feared as much here as smallpox in America and which is as fatal, have been found among the children. Some of these cases have turned into pneumonia and three cases have proved fatal because medical attention was not secured in time.

Four cases of typhoid fever have been found and everything possible has been done for them. Proper food, such as milk, eggs and yaghoort, has been procured and has been given them regularly by the nurse in charge. All of these cases are now doing very well and the patients show the most sincere gratitude to the nurse and the physician whenever they make their visits.

Two cases of consumption in its advanced stages have been found and all that can be done is being done to make them comfortable by giving them proper food and care.

Three babies have come to the little colony under our care and all have been given a good start in life because of the presence of the nurse, who has supplied proper food for the mothers. One very grateful mother said to the nurse, "If it had not been for you and your care I would have been in the grave." The poor woman had been forced to walk for four days in the

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snow before reaching Salonica and was in a very weak condition when she reached Smyrna.

When she was found by the nurse, the baby was five days old and the mother had a fever of 104 and was in no condition to care for the child. She was given a mattress for she had been lying on the bare floor of the school room with only a thin blanket under her. With proper care she began at once to improve and in ten days from the time when the nurse first saw her she was up sweeping out the room in which they were living. Small wonder that she was glad to have a Christian nurse come and give her another chance.

Thirty cases in all attended to and many other minor cases have been given care and attention.

One day when the nurse was giving a bath to a typhoid patient, a Hadja (a Moslem teacher) remarked to his neighbor, "There, we laugh at Christianity and call the Christians Giaours, but now you see what Christianity really is." A remark such as this made at a time when Turkey is at war with four so-called Christian nations of Europe, shows discernment between the real spirit of the

CHILDREN FROM MACEDONIA CARED FOR IN TURKISH MOSQUE AT SMYRNA

FRENCH SISTERS OF CHARITY DISTRIBUTING FOOD TO REFUGEES AT SMYRNA

religion and the official Christianity which these nations stand for.

In addition to the medical work, clothing and food are being given wherever they are needed. The government has given us the entire charge of three centers, two schools and one mosque; a careful investigation has been made and tickets issued to those families which have been found to be in the greatest need. Every day some wholesome dish is prepared at a central point and at the appointed time, between 11 and 12 in the morning, the tickets are presented and the food distributed. In this way only those whose cases have been examined are helped. Over 160 people have thus been fed, every day, during the past week.

Many have come out of good circumstances but have been compelled to leave hurriedly and have no means at all of supporting themselves here in Asia Minor. Work is very hard to find here at present on account of the war and many are reduced nearly to starvation diet. In a corner of one of the school rooms we found a family which had some very nice rugs, the only furnishings they had been able to bring along with them, which

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showed that they had come from a well-to-do home, but when asked if they had anything to live on, answered that they had not one metallik (one cent). They were living on bread furnished by the government, to which they added salt of their own.

This is the actual condition of affairs here. Reports come from Salonica stating that more refugees are coming and, indeed, they are constantly arriving in the harbor. Many are being sent on into the interior but those who are weak, sickly or who have no men to care for them, are forced to wait here in Smyrna. Many, many of them are widows or orphans whose husbands and fathers have fallen in the war. These will be for some time in a pitiable state unless Christian America or Europe can do something for them.

Here is an opportunity to help where there is an absolute need, and where all funds will be properly and wisely administered.

A REPORT BY PICTURES

BY CASS ARTHUR REED

THE pictures accompanying this report may serve to give a little idea of the work for refugees which is being carried on in the city of Smyrna. The first three pictures are of general significance, as they are typical of conditions which are true at other times and places than those at which these photographs were taken. The second three are of especial interest in connection with the report as they illustrate the work of this committee with the Red Cross funds.

1. Landing of refugees in front of the Konak or Government House in Smyrna, Government House and Hamidian Tower in background, ruins of Mt. Pagus in the distance. This picture was taken when the last barge, with baggage of refugees, was just reaching the landing from the hospital ship *Bahri Ahmar*, which had brought more than two thousand persons, mostly refugees and wounded soldiers from Salonica.

2. Refugees carrying all their property ashore. This picture shows the refugees carrying their baggage off the barge, in front of the Government House. When they land they camp on the hard stones till they are distributed to the various shelters provided for them.

3. Interior of the Kestane Bazaar Mosque. This large mosque just adjacent to the famous bazaar district of Smyrna, has for weeks been the temporary home of various companies of refugees. The poor people provide excuses for walls with blankets and bedding and manage to have a little privacy. On one visit to this mosque I saw children being vaccinated by the wholesale. It has always been pretty well filled when I have seen it, with a large number of children. On my first visit with a camera I secured this picture, but at a later time a black attendant refused absolutely to allow me to use the kodak in the "holy place." The conditions in all the mosques and schools that I have visited are comparable to those in Kestane Bazaar Mosque.

4. When the American Committee began its work it secured the services of an Armenian graduate of the American Collegiate Institute, who had also received a nurse's training and was proficient in Turkish and other languages. Her ministry to the sick has been a great blessing. She has seen that suitable food was provided for those needing it; has cared for men, women, and children afflicted with various sorts of diseases, and been a great help to those in trouble. Up to date she has had four maternity cases. This picture shows her in the courtyard of one of the schools used as a shelter for the refugees, holding the tiny son of a refugee family. This is only one of the little ones she has helped to bring

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A REPORT BY PICTURES. SEE TEXT

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into the world. Another, a beautiful girl baby, was born to the widow of a refugee who had died only a few weeks before of typhoid. The mother declares that this child is unlucky, and does not love it; would gladly be rid of it.

5. When the Government asked the Committee to take charge of the people in four different places, it became necessary to provide temporarily, at least, for feeding them. This picture shows the arrangements that were being made one of the first days for the distribution of food. The small school yard was an open-air kitchen, and the hungry children were standing around to watch preparations. Several members of the committee were present. At the extreme right in straw hat is Rev. S. R. Harlow, next Rev. J. R. Brewster, then Miss MacLachlan, then Miss Pohl, next Miss Pinneo standing, and directly in front of her, seated, Miss Greene. Next to her is the nurse, and behind her the cook.

6. It was soon found more convenient to have the distribution of food take place in a yard adjacent to the school where there were better cooking facilities available. Tickets were given out to needy families and these entitled the bearers to receive food. A few men, but mostly women and children, present the tickets, with pots and pans of various sorts for carrying "home" the food. This picture shows Miss Olive Greene, beginning the serving. The nurse is standing near her, as is the aproned cook. Children are most prominent, but the covered heads of the women appear behind them.

WHAT THE FIRST DAY REVEALED

BY MISS ILSE C. POHL.

OF the 51 mosques and numerous schools which the Turkish government has opened to the refugees from the Balkan States, we have visited 11 mosques and two schools: the Nameskia Medjidieh Mekteb and the Nameskia Erkek Mekteb.

While in most of the mosques seen by us we found a certain degree of comfort and cleanliness, the conditions in the two schools are appalling. In the first named there are about one hundred women and children whose husbands are not with them, some being captives of war, others are supposed to be still with the army. Dr. Newton of the Scotch Mission Hospital very kindly gave his services. On his first visit yesterday he found with us 35 cases of sickness, some very grave ones. In a small room of the Nameskia Medjidieh Mekteb we find the family of Hussein who is himself sick attending his old mother who shows a temperature of 102 degrees, his brother's wife whose dead baby was born seven days ago and who is at present in a most critical condition, his child, of whom the doctor says that it may be a case of small pox, his own wife and baby, four weeks old.

This man is a farmer, who, with this family, fled for his life; for four days these women and the little boy tramped through the snow.

In the next room two women seem to be cases of typhoid fever, one old woman has bronchitis, a man suffers from a tremendously swollen spleen, in other rooms we find five children sick with measles, one a very bad case, an old woman is dying of tuberculosis, two women are sick with influenza. A little child is brought to us nine months old, whose mother died on Saturday, the father begs for a feeding bottle and milk.

In the second school, housing 36 families, 15 more cases are attended to by the doctor, the rest must be left for another visit for night is setting in. We find six cases of measles, two of bronchitis, one girl who may have to have an operation later on and five individuals whose ailments are not yet decided.

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Every one of these patients has been put by the doctor upon a diet of milk and yaourt, a few are allowed eggs, so that 15 okes (1 oke is equal to 2.83 lbs.) of milk or yaourt are needed daily at present.

A good many of these cases are lying on the floor without any mattress, just on a thin mat; consequently some that should lie cannot endure the discomfort and sit up to rest their bodies. There are plenty of children running in and out among the sick, exposing themselves to contagion, there is no quietness for the sufferers, no comfort of any kind, squalor and dirt.

We have secured the services of a trained nurse, Miss Zabel Usukjian, who has this day already entered upon her work of mercy, earning blessings from all and finding all willing to obey her about cleaning up, washing, etc. She reports that of the cases named above one of the measle patients has died this morning and two others, mother and child (the latter sick with measles) have gone this morning to Magnesia.

The Bosnian gendarme who has been recommended to us by Col. Hawler, has done very good service so far. He has accompanied us on all our visits and has to-day served the nurse in all her duties. He is himself a refugee and has a family of six to care for. As he let me know that he was in need of money, I paid him to-day for the four days of service Ps. 42.

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First Aid Department

By Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A.,
Chairman, First Aid Committee.

Prizes.

THE first aid prizes for 1912 have recently been awarded by the special jury to whom this matter was intrusted by the Red Cross. These prizes are for the best first aid work actually done by a member of a first aid class instructed under Red Cross auspices. The prizes are provided from a special fund and from the funds of the Red Cross. The special fund, which was contributed by a friend of the Red Cross, who desires to remain anonymous, is called the William Howard Taft Fund and this is wholly devoted to encouraging first aid on the railways. Annually four prizes are distributed for the best first aid work done by railway men. These prizes are as follows:

$50.00 for 1st.
$25.00 for 2nd.
$15.00 for 3rd, and
$10.00 for 4th.

The other prizes are in like amounts and are open to any member of a Red Cross class not eligible for the prizes from the William Howard Taft Fund.

For the year 1912 Red Cross prizes were awarded as follows:

The first prize was divided among W. T. Caton, Luster Lock and Ed Duncan of the Continental Coal Corporation at Cary, Ky. These men worked together in caring for an employe of their company who was injured at Cary, Ky., on October 29, 1912, by a small mine car wrecking and running over his left leg about three inches above the ankle, producing a severe fracture and contusion. Less than ten minutes elapsed from the time of the injury to the application of a first aid dressing. All the first-aiders were members of the Cary Team, winners of a prize at a contest on August 24, 1912, and of course, hold certificates from the American Red Cross. Dr. Fred D. Haston of Arjay, Ky., and Dr. B. E. Gianini of Straight Creek, Ky., stated that the dressing applied in this case was one of the best they had ever seen in that mining district.

The second prize was won by Edmond Williams of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company. Mr. Williams treated a severe case of Potts fracture at Eureka No. 39 Mine of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co. on the 26th day of February, 1912. It is stated that the dressing was an exceptionally good one and that the patient was so well cared for that he was in the best of condition when he reached the hospital. Dr. J. W. Hawes of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company was attending surgeon in this case.

The third prize went to George B. Church of the Acheson Graphite Company of Niagara Falls, New York. The first aid for which this prize was awarded was given on the 8th of November, 1912, to one Stephen Wazocha, who suffered a very bad compound fracture of the left arm. Dr. George D. Stilson of Niagara Falls testified that everything possible in the way of first aid had been very well executed by Mr. Church.

The fourth prize was awarded by the jury to Mr. Noah Barker of Seevers, Iowa. Mr. Barker is a member of the Seevers First Aid Class, which works under the auspices of the American National Red Cross. In the course of the year 1912 he took care of a large number of cases at Seevers, Iowa, rendering first aid when

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needed and assisting the physicians whom he called in appropriate cases.

From the William Howard Taft Fund only the first prize was awarded. This went to Mr. Chris D. Fisher of 1271 Park boulevard, Camden, N. J. Mr. Fisher treated a number of first aid cases during the year 1912. Dr. Paul M. Mecray of Camden, N. J., calls attention to two cases which he regards as worthy of special mention. These occurred out on the road. Mr. Fisher, it should be mentioned, is a gang leader on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the cases referred to it was necessary for the ambulance to make about a seven-mile run, yet in less than an hour from the time of these accidents Fisher had them with their first aid dressings in good shape in the accident room of the hospital.

It is gratifying to be able to record the fact that considerable more interest has been taken in the prizes this year than was the case for the preceding year. There is but little doubt that as first aid instruction becomes more popular throughout the country the contest for these prizes will become very acute and that instead of having tens we may expect hundreds of contestants.

CONTESTS.

An interesting First Aid Contest was held in Washington on the afternoon of April 25, 1913. The contestants were members of the various Women's First Aid Classes organized in Washington during the winter of 1912 and 1913.

The winners were: Team No. 4, captained by Mrs. Clarence Aspinwall, and composed of Mrs. Olive G. Hill, Miss Mildred Clarke, Miss Rachel Sewall and Miss Alice Riley, who were awarded the bronze medals for first place.

Team No. 6, captained by Miss Alice Downing, and composed of Miss Natalie Magruder, Miss Marion Leutze, Miss Mallory Church and Miss Ethel McMurray won second place.

Team No. 7, captained by Miss Ruth Anderson, and composed of Miss Mary Webb, Miss Dasha Allen, Miss Henrietta Fitch and Mrs. James Ackerson, won third place.

In all twelve teams were entered and as has been so often the case at these contests, Boy Scouts were kind enough to offer their services as patients. In this case the scouts belonged to Lord Percy's Troop. The thanks of the Red Cross are due to the following scouts: Stewart Smith, Raymond Kappler, John Martin, Absolom Andrews, John Weitzel, Raymond Lacey, Marshall Nevils, Claude Picken and James Bliss.

This contest was an extremely close one, all the teams manifesting that they had profited greatly from instruction in first aid. The audience as a whole followed the demonstrations closely. It was perhaps particularly qualified to do this as it was made up in good part of women who had previously taken first aid courses and some of whom had themselves been contestants on former occasions.

The events were as follows:

ONE PERSON.

You are traveling on a railway train. A boy has his hand caught and crushed by a falling car window. Show how you would take care of him.

TWO PERSONS.

You are in the country. A boy falls from a low roof. His head strikes the ground and he is stunned. His right arm is caught under him and on examination there is a loss of rigidity and grating at the middle of the forearm. What would you do for him?

THREE PERSONS.

This young man has just been dragged from the river. He is unconscious and is not breathing. Show what you would do.

TEAM CONTEST.

All the members of your team are at a picnic, several miles from town. This boy is knocked down by a motor car and complains of great pain on

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breathing in the right side of his chest. He has a deep cut in the palm of his right hand from which he is losing a great deal of bright red blood. He cannot stand on account of pain in the left knee, which on examination shows a great depression in front of the joint. Take care of him.

The judges were Assistant Surgeon General L. E. Cofer, Public Health Service; Major C. R. Reynolds of the Army and Surgeon Raymond Spear of the Navy. The prizes were awarded at the meeting of the District Chapter, which was held on the evening of the contest.

One of the largest first aid contests ever held in America under Red Cross auspices was that of the Boy Scouts of Chicago and district. Dr. H. W. Gentles has devoted a great deal of time to first aid instruction in his home city of Chicago. Dr. Gentles has been identified with first aid work for a considerable number of years and was in fact the instructor of the Columbian Guard at the time of the Chicago Exposition. It is but natural, therefore, that he has attained splendid results in Chicago. The judges for his contest were Dr. S. C. Plummer, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Rock Island Railroad, and Dr. Franklin Cheney of Morgan Park. The teams were sent into one room and having been given their rotation by lot, were called in in turn and asked to do the same work. Dr. Gentles reports that the work of all the teams was good. Berwyn, which took the championship last year, was given first place; 230 had passed the Red Cross First Aid examination and all of these went up for the competition, but were boiled down to 125 in teams of five each. These teams were in competition until only four were left. The winners, Berwyn Troop No. 1, Berwyn, Ill., was composed of the following scouts: R. G. Thompson, D. J. Pollard, A. P. Zimmerman, I. H. Emms and G. P. Fenn.

Second, Wilmette Troop No. —, Wilmette, Ill., was made up as follows: Erwin Wolf, Hugh Paterson, Leroy Hammond, Bertram Hammond and Clarence Wolf.

Troop No. 1, West Pullman, Ill., was third with the following scouts: Lawrence Breyfogle, Willis Breyfogle, Clarence Becker, Harold Hopkins and Hubert Hopkins.

Another interesting contest was held at Lexington, Ky., on May 16, 1913, where Dr. R. N. Mackey represented the Red Cross as one of the judges. This was a large contest in which considerable numbers of mining teams participated. It was also noteworthy in being the first contest held under Red Cross auspices in this vicinity. No detailed report has yet been received in this office.

NEW MATERIALS.

A very interesting set of First Aid Charts will be published by the Red Cross in the near future. The drawings have been completed and it is expected that the charts will be ready not later than July 1st.

During the winter the Red Cross First Aid Text Books have been rewritten and some time within two or three months new editions will appear. The number of editions will also be increased.

Nearly 700 boxes have been prepared and distributed to the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company. These boxes were especially designed for the needs of telephone companies and it is expected that in the near future a box will be found on all of the wagons of the two companies concerned. In view of the fact that the work of the linemen and repair gangs of the telephone companies is often done in isolated regions where the services of physicians cannot be obtained for hours it is obvious that they should be provided with first aid materials. The instruction of these two companies has already been given by Dr. M. J. Shields on the occasion of an extended trip which he made to all their principal stations.

A pocket emergency case for Boy Scouts and a pouch for Scoutmasters have also recently been prepared in

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the supply division of the First Aid Department. Cuts of these will appear in the new catalogue of Boy Scout materials.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

Very active interest has been manifested by the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the Boy Scouts. Year by year the number of members of these organizations studying first aid is notably increasing. The arrangement for the combined examination with the Y. M. C. A. has proved eminently satisfactory to both associations. This has also been the case with the Y. W. C. A., though very possible in order to save duplication this examination may be given directly by the Red Cross within the near future.

It is rather astonishing to note how large a number of photographs of Boy Scout activities are on the subject of first aid, and as a matter of fact, a Boy Scout can hardly manifest the helpful spirit which characterizes that organization better than by assisting ill and injured. Boy Scouts seem to take as naturally to instruction in first aid as a duck does to water and a great many of them are now well qualified in this subject. New arrangements have been made with Boy Scout headquarters regarding the test for the merit badge in first aid for scouts. No lowering of the standard is involved and the change only contemplates somewhat less complicated administration.

The following report written by Mrs. Florence M. Stowell, Personal Service, John Wanamaker New York store, was received through the Y. W. C. A., under whose auspices the first aid class in question was conducted.

A "FIRST AID" CLASS IN A DEPARTMENT STORE.

Every Monday evening, for fourteen weeks, was "Class Night" for the "First Aid to the Injured" class of the John Wanamaker New York store. The girls who were in the class were all "Looking Forward Club" members—the club for the girls in our store, and under whose auspices the class was held. Miss Florence S. Wright, a graduate of the New York Hospital, and recording secretary of our own Beneficial Association, taught the class, who diligently studied from the "American Red Cross Text Book." All kinds of bandages were put on. The "drowning" were resuscitated by approved methods. "Invalids" were carried about on improvised stretchers. In fact, the class tried not only to learn all in their text books, but also to carry out in real life the illustrations of the books.

When the evening came for the examination, which was conducted by Miss Carolyn M. Kennedy, graduate of Hartford Normal Hospital, Hartford, Conn., and now in charge of the Wanamaker Store Hospital, it was with fear and trembling that the eleven in the class wrote and handed in their papers and did the practical work required. But when every one received a good rating on her paper and her diploma, the eleven were highly delighted. Mr. Preston P. Lynn, manager of the store, expressed his great appreciation of the class. This same appreciation has been felt by others, too. One member of the class was able to bandage her mother's varicose legs and make the bandage stay on all day. Another was able to make the bed, give a bath and general comfort to her invalid mother. An old lady was taken with apoplexy in one of the departments of the store; one of the pupils took in the situation at once, observed that the woman's face was flushed, raised her head and sent an intelligent message to the store emergency hospital, so that the patient was removed quietly, quickly and without injury. At another time, when a girl fainted in the employees' lunch room, two Red Cross graduates pushed the crowd back and helped the girl in a very efficient manner.

At our spring entertainment the Red Cross graduates appeared, diploma in hand, with some of our messenger girls bandaged in the

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manner learned in class. Their work was mentioned as follows:

"Once some folks got hurt
And broke an arm or two,
And a First Aid to the Injured Girl
She bandaged up a few.
She fixed a head, a shoulder blade,
A finger out of place,
And did it all so quickly
You'd have thought it was a race.
But just as she had finished
And turned to run and hide,
Why, there a sure 'nough doctor
Was a standing by her side.
And he gave her a gold medal
'Fore she knew what she's about,
And our First Aid Class will get you
If you don't watch out!"

RAILROADS.

The First Aid Car presented to the Red Cross by The Pullman Company was put into service the latter part of March. This car, as was the case with all our cars, was equipped under Mr. Benson's able direction at Buffalo, N. Y. It is by far the best car yet devoted to first aid instruction. Larger than any of the other cars it is also better equipped. The upper berths have been left in position, thus making it very easy to adapt the car to hospital purposes. Thirty-two patients could easily be accommodated. So well fitted is the car for this as well as for first aid instruction that early in the Ohio floods it was held ready to send to the flood districts. Fortunately this did not prove necessary and the car returned to its regular work of first aid instruction.

Car No. 2 with Dr. Wm. T. Davis in charge, after a successful campaign over the Lehigh Valley Road began first aid work on the Norfolk & Western at Norfolk, Va., on February 17, 1913. Thirty-six stops were made on this road, on which our work was finally concluded at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 3, 1913. Important places visited in Virginia were Petersburg, Lynchburg, Roanoke and Martinsville. Winston-Salem, in North Carolina, was then reached and finally in Virginia lectures were given at Shenandoah, Hagerstown, Christianburg, Blacksburg, Pocahontas, etc. Dr. Davis was at Bristol, Tenn., from April 2 to 4, then went into West Virginia to Bluefield, Williamson and Kenova, among other places. In Ohio stops were made at Ironton, Portsmouth,

RAILROAD MEN WHO ATTENDED THE FIRST AID LECTURES AT LONG VIEW JUNCTION, TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

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INTERIOR VIEW OF SAME CAR AS ABOVE

Chillicothe, Circleville and Columbus.

The first aid campaign on the Norfolk & Western proved a notable success. Fortunately the car was not held up by the floods in Ohio and West Virgina, though on more than one occasion it was compelled to go through rather deep water. Even more fortunately the floods did not interfere very greatly with the attendance, though somewhat larger audiences could have been commanded if the men had not been so hard worked on account of the unusual conditions. It will be noted that part of this trip was through the coal regions of Virginia and West Virginia. This gave opportunity for instruction of miners and advantage was taken of this especially at Pocahontas, where great interest was manifested in first aid work by the officers of the Pocahontas Collieries Company. A special meeting was held for them in the Opera House on the evening of April 12, which was well attended by the various officials of the company as well as by Drs. Haller and Alexander, company surgeons. It is anticipated that first aid classes will be organized for miners at this point.

On May 5, 1913, Dr. Davis with Car No. 2 started first aid work on the Chesapeake & Ohio at Clifton Forge, Va. It is expected that his itinerary on that road will be concluded at Chicago, Ill., on the 11th of July. All important points will be visited. The Chesapeake & Ohio was rather badly invoved in the floods this year, though this is not preventing very good attendance at meetings. They are not, however, quite what they would have been under other circumstances. Possibly on account of the nearness of the dangerous conditions during the flood period making men more alive to dangers generally, the interest of those who were able to attend the first aid meetings has been found to be more acute than normal.

Dr. M. J. Shields, Field Representative, First Aid Department, American

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Red Cross, reported at Buffalo on the last day of March to take over Car No. 3 from The Pullman Company. After a short wait required as noted above to determine whether the car would be needed in the flood districts, Dr. Shields made a short trip over the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway. This is the second trip over this line where the work has proved especially popular and is well organized.

Beginning at Rochester, East Salamanca, Bradford, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Cummings, Butler and Buffalo Creek were visited. The first aid work was completed at the last point on April 18. As a good example of the way the Red Cross is combining first aid and safety instruction part of the program of a meeting held in Rochester on Wednesday, April 2, is given:

"SAFETY FIRST AND FIRST AID MEETING.

"Under the auspices of the B., R. & P. Rwy."

"On Safety First and First Aid to the Injured, with practical discussion of First Aid Work under the direction of Dr. M. J. Shields of the American Red Cross Society."

Address by Dr. M. J. Shields, Field Representative, A. R. C.

Five minute talks on "Safety First" by:

M. G. Inerney, Asst. Supt. B., R. & P. Rwy.

J. G. Miller, Road Foreman of Engines, B., R. & P. Rwy.

H. C. Woodbridge, Gen. Mgr.'s Special Representative B., R. & P. Rwy.

J. W. James, Gen. Mgr.'s Special Representative B., R. & P. Rwy.

W. E. O'Brien, Engineer, B., R. & P. Rwy.

General discussion limited to five minutes by practical railroad men.

A short talk by Dr. C. F. Skiff, B., R. & P. Company Surgeon.

"Caring for recent injuries and prevention of infection."

"Demonstration by B., R. & P. Rwy. Lincoln Park Shops First Aid Team."

FIRST AID PRACTICE AT LONG VIEW JUNCTION, TEXAS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE OF RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR NO. 3

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American Security and Trust Company

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